THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, M. F. REED, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Fire.

THE VINCENNES DISASTER.

The New Paris Archbishop.

THE LEGITIMISTS

Arrest of Prim's Murderer.

A FORGED LETTER.

FRANCE.

THE VINCENNES DISASTER.

PARIS, July 15.—It is impossible to obtain the details of the disaster at Vincennes. The explosions continue. It is dangerous to approach the scene of confusion and calamity. Many persons from the factory of St. Maur building and stores used in the manufacture of projectiles are entirely destroyed. The accident occurred from unloading the powder carts in too close proximity to the machinery in the preparation of projectiles. It is now thought that the loss of life is comparatively small.

ARRESTS COMPLAINED OF.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Thiers to-day received a deputation of the members of the left in the Assembly who complained of the continuation of arrests and the state of siege in Paris, and non-removal of the capital from Versailles. The President in reply said the persons arrested were accused of heinous crimes; that the state of siege will shortly be raised; that the capital will be removed to Paris after the recess of the Assembly in October.

THE LEGITIMISTS.

The Legitimist Chiefs declare that their party still remains intact despite the manifesto of Count De Chambord. Some members of the party are attempting to issue a circular proclaiming adherence to the Count under all circumstances, but it obtains very few signatures.

ONLY ONE.

It has been positively ascertained that but one person was killed by the explosion of the projectile manufactory at Vincennes.

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED.

PARIS, July 15.—In Assembly to-day the Government announced that proceedings had been commenced in the Court against the purchasers of arms in the United States for malfeasance in office.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

Archbishop Guibert, of Tours, has been appointed successor to Mons. Darby as Archbishop of Paris.

ASKS LEAVE.

The Duke of Chartres has asked leave to serve with the French troops in Algeria.

THE ARMY.

The Committee of Assembly upon the reorganization of the army has adopted the principle of conscription for service. The National Guards will therefore be dissolved throughout the country.

SINCERE.

La France announces that frank and sincere explanations have been exchanged with the Italian Government on the subject of the occupation of Rome as the Capital and the status of the Pope.

APPOINTED.

PARIS, July 16.—General Paladine has been appointed Commandant of the Four teenth Military Division of France.

A FORGERY.

The *Journal Official* again pronounces the alleged letter of President Thiers to the Pope a forgery.

ARRESTS.

Two hundred prisoners were arrested in the Montrouge quarter alone last week.

ENGLAND.

MERCANTILE BANQUET.

LONDON, July 15.—Schenck attended last evening the annual banquet of the merchants and tailors of London. In responding to the toast in honor of the United States, he said that the treaty of Washington had been very much criticised in England as well as in his own country, but both sides were content to accept it as a wise termination of what seemed likely to be an endless difficulty. Schenck alluded to the kind manner in which he had been received by all classes of society in England, and expressed the belief that the present era of good feeling between the two nations would be a lasting one. He concluded by the declaration that an alliance between the United States and England would be irresistible.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

LONDON, July 15.—Dispatches from Riga announce that a terrible fire is raging among the shipping of that port. Fifty thirty barks have been burned, half of which were loaded with hemp and corn. The American bark Hellers is among the vessels reported to have been destroyed. The latest dispatches say the fire is under control.

SPAIN.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

MADRID, July 15.—The Cortes has approved, without discussion or amendment, the bill providing for the continuation of the tobacco monopoly in the hands of the Government.

THE BUDGET.

MADRID, July 16.—The Cortes yesterday evening voted on the budget;

PRIM'S MURDERER.

The murderer of Marshal Prim has been arrested.

OBJECTS.

It is said that Prince D'Assy, son of ex Queen Isabella, objects to the regency of the Duke De Montpensier, proposed by the monarchical party in event of the restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty in Spain.

GERMANY.

ARRIVED.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 15.—Prince Imperial Frederick William, of Germany, has arrived in Frankfort. He will proceed hence to Munich to witness the triumphal entry of the Bavarians into that city.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

MUNICH, July 15.—The Prussian Crown Prince Frederick William has arrived in Munich from England. He was received by King Louis and his staff at the railroad depot and escorted to the Royal palace by a large force of Bavarian troops. The people of the Capital turned out in great numbers and enthusiastically welcomed "our Fritz."

CUBA.

SEDITION.

HAVANA, July 15.—The *Voz de Cuba* announces several seditious attempts at Porto Rico. The authorities have the matter already in hand, otherwise the island is quiet.

CAPTURED.

The Cuban General Leon Tamayo was captured lately and executed at Sancti Espiritus.

ITALY.

PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

ROME, July 15.—The announcement of the arrival of the Russian minister in Rome a few days since was premature. The members of that Legations took up their quarters here on the 11th instant, and the Ambassadors came yesterday.

AUSTRIA.

RATIFIED.

VIENNA, July 15.—The Austrian government has formally ratified the Naturalization Treaty with the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols 93¼; 5-20's '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40's 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Weather favorable for crops.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 157. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

COREA.

The Naval Fight.

DETAILED PARTICULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1871.

THE COREAN FIGHT.

The following special account of the Corean fight was received by the America from Shanghai, having been brought by the Palos, which left Corea June 3d, to get stores and bring up some eight inch guns from Shunlot. The fleet arrived at Jerome Gulf on May 20, and report ten days in surveying the channel between the various islands, coming to anchor at a point designated on the French charts, Ife Boise. For three days the surveying party was away. In that time they met some natives who sent off a communication asking where we were from and how ing we were well. Monday, this week, a number of the Coreans of the third and fifth ranks came aboard. Governor Lowe's interpreters received them, they were not of rank to be received by the Admiral or Minister. They were shown about the Colorado and distinctly told that we meant to send a surveying party up the river and that our mission was peaceful and that we should not attack or molest them unless they first assaulted us. They expressed themselves as non-committal and glad to know that our mission was peaceful, and as I believed that they were satisfied, on Thursday the Monocacy and Palos with four steam launches, two from the Colorado and the others from the Aliaska and Benecia, left the ship about half-past ten A. M., to go up and past Kanghoa Island, at the mouth of the river Salee, and survey. The party from the Monocacy under Captain McCrea numbered 170, from the Palos under Colonel Rockwell 50. The launches were manned with eleven men each. Capt. Homer C. Blake was on the Palos. Accompanying the expedition were Cowle, private secretary to Minister Low on the Palos; Messrs. J. McCaslin and Ed. H. Julesburg, Paymaster Spaulding of the Palos were with Lieutenant Totten and Captain Boswell, and Mr. Slassen of the Colorado with Lieutenant Mead's boat. The parties were armed with cutlasses, pistols and Remington rifles. The Benecia launch carried a twenty-four pounder in the bow. The others were provided with twelve pounders, all having a good supply of shell, canister and grapnel. Availing themselves of the flood tide the launches went ahead abreast up the Kongho river, sounding as they proceeded, the Palos and Monocacy following at a short distance. The boats which were unmolested for some time prosecuted their works regularly on the river which is three a mile wide. The day was bright, pleasant and all well. All approached the narrow portion of the river about ten miles from the Colorado. Here a great turn out of white-coated Coreans was noticed on a bluff of the left bank with flags flying, presenting quite a marked array. A nearer view indicated this number about two thousand men, clothed in white coats not unlike the present European overcoats, white pajamas tied at the ankle with socks and light summer shoes such as the Chinese wear. There were two red stone forts visible, one on each bank, apparently armed with upwards of sixty-nine eighteen pounders, and guarding the narrow passage in the bend of the river. The one on the right bank was the smaller of the two, not noticed at all during the fight except by a shot or two to find out if any were stirring therein but in the main fort on the left bank, rising nearly a hundred feet from the water's edge, was evidently the standpoint of the Coreans, and from which they expected to intimidate or drive away in dismay the foreigners. The launches kept on at their business without heeding the spectacle presented on the bank. The Benecia launch had meanwhile dropped astern owing to a bad line fouling her screw so that when the party came opposite the fort, she was nearly two miles off. Mr. Cowle took good observations of the Coreans and counted more than thirty six guns in position. Beside these were seen a number of jingalls carried by two men each. These last with bannered men helped to swell the array, which formed upon the side and top of the hill, behind the stone wall. The turning point of the river was almost reached, and when at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore of the stream a fire was poured from the large fort, followed in a moment by the discharge of the guns from the fort on the right bank. The launches at once turned their bows on the fort and the guns quickly replied, while the Palos and Monocacy coming up on a five knot tide rattled away over the heads of the flotilla with their eight inch rifled guns. Lieutenant Commander Rockwell with the Palos made splendid practice with the bow guns, while Captain McCrea who followed in the Monocacy gave the enemy the benefit of his broadside on the battery at close quarters, so close that the vessel grazed some hidden rocks which formed a reef above the bend of the river. Notwithstanding this accident, which displaced her iron plate and caused her to leak, she kept up a steady fire till the forts were silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze, and the thick smoke from the river almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, it was noticed that the mortar from the walls flying off in clouds as the shells burst in the works, and in ten minutes from the commencement of the firing the Coreans were driven back over the hill. Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party left his ship: "Don't fire unless you are fired upon, but if you are fired upon don't be first to stop firing." There were no orders given to land, so that after Captain Blake had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gunboats and launches were ordered to move around the bend and anchor a short distance above the scene of action. The only casualties reported were on the Alaska's launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing a howitzer when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulders, another had two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun. It seems strange that with hot, close firing on the part of the Coreans such small damage should be done, but it is believed that this fortunate issue for our boats was owing to the larger guns on the forts being elevated too much, for the gunboats and launches were all more or less struck by balls, and many narrow escapes took place, but fortunately none were badly hit. After the boats had rounded the point the Coreans returned to their guns and in time to open fire upon the launch of Benecia which was delayed and left behind. Master Schroeder in charge of the launch did not hesitate to force a passage against all odds and join his companions and as soon as fire from the fort was delivered, coolly returned the fire and pushed on up the river at slackwater. The boats headed down the stream again, but before they started on the return to the squadron a few shells were thrown over the hill into the fort. This settled affairs for that day, the Coreans finding their fort of no use, even round a corner and out of sight, concluded to evacuate. They were seen marching out of the works in single file and making a short route to the woods in the rear. The work of the surveying party being concluded the vessels returned to the squadron without further molestation.

LATER REPORTS.

YOKOHAMA, June 23.—It is reported that during the recent fight between the gunboats Monocacy and Palos and the Corean's forts, that a note, signed by the Chief Counsellor of the King, was sent to our boats by a messenger, which stated the Coreans refused to hold any intercourse whatever with foreign natives, and that the crew of the American ship General Sherman were put to death under the laws of the land because they were guilty of piracy and murder after they had been shipwrecked. Our vessels returned to their anchorage after receiving this letter, and taking as near a survey of the forts as possible. Admiral Rogers now awaits further instructions from Washington.

RUMOR.

When the America left it was rumored that the British fleet was ordered to rendezvous at Chefoo, it is supposed to cooperate with the Americans in Corea.

NEW YORK.

Cuban Matters—Healthy Lessons—The New Loan—An Error—Fatal Explosion, &c.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1871.

STORMY DEBATE UPON CUBAN MATTERS.

A dispatch from London says there was a stormy debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes on July 10th. A motion to censure the Government called forth savage speeches on both sides. A terrible excitement prevailed, and the Government was afraid to face the vote, and explained its conduct on the ground that it could not extend to the Provinces the laws made since the revolution, nor abolish slavery until the insurrection was suppressed. The Government requested the withdrawal of the motion. This was consented to, but the resolution was presented again by another member of the opposition. The debate lasted all night, and resulted in a general concurrence in the necessity of crushing the insurrection forthwith, and a proposition was made to send thirty thousand men to Cuba.

MAY BE ERRONEOUS.

The *Tribune* says: A member of the Civil Service Commission suggests to us that our Washington dispatch stating that four members of the Commission drew five hundred dollars each thus far, which is at the rate of fifty dollars a day, is calculated to produce an erroneous impression. The facts are these: Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the Commission. Four Commissioners were selected from private life and three from the departments at Washington. For the compensation of the former the President designated the sum of $2,000 each as a suitable remuneration for their services and expenses in framing a reformed civil service system. No mileage or incidental expenses are paid to the Commissioners, but they are at liberty to draw two thousand dollars each, whenever they please, as the money is subject to their order. Two Commissioners live a thousand miles away from Washington. They have already consumed about three weeks on preliminary work, including the time spent going to Washington and returning home. During the recess until October four of the Commissioners will devote their spare time to the study of the subject of civil service in all its bearings. The Commissioners would have remained longer in service but for constitutional questions that arose and which they placed before the President with a request that he shall submit them to the Attorney General for his decision. Under these circumstances it is hardly just to charge the commissioners with having drawn too large an entailment of their compensation. A Congressman's mileage for the distance he has traveled by some of the Commissioners would amount to more than the sum drawn, but if they can devise thorough and radical civil service reform no one will complain of their compensation.

THE NEW LOAN

Important advices have been received from Washington on the subject of the new loan. According to these statements it appears that Secretary Boutwell has ordered the bank note companies to suspend printing the new bonds, because a sufficient supply to meet any probable subscription in the immediate future is already printed. He says that in view of the limited subscription that we are making, he deemed it expedient to reduce the advertising expenses as much as possible, and all the same directed to be properly advertised; therefore he telegraphed the advertising agent from Groton to suspend all advertising of the loan during July till further orders. He further states he has received a letter from Judge Richardson, and that he does not give any indications as to his mission to Europe being successful. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were five thousand dollars.

EXPLOSION.

During a fire this morning on Sixth avenue, a barrel of benzine exploded, severely burning thirteen men. Among the sufferers are John A. Ripple, Joseph Crendle, and Oliver Hawkins, of Engine Company No. 26, together with Fireman Alex McNeil. Fireman John Fisher, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, was also dangerously injured, and will, it is feared, die. James J. Hurley, James Clair, Edward Viralette, and Assistant Foreman McFarland, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, were badly burned. Assistant Engineer Sullivan was also slightly burned. He had but just recovered from injuries sustained at another fire. John Deegan was badly burned by blazing oil about the head, arms and face, all his hair having been singed off. Officers Michael Daly and James Quimly were also severely burned about the face and hands. The injured men who were most dangerously burned were taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Police officers were attended to at their respective station houses by Police Surgeon Sevan. The damage to the building will not exceed $300.

ARRIVED.

Arrived—Abyssinia from Liverpool; the Iowa from Glasgow.

Among the passengers by the City of London to-day, for Liverpool, was James McNichol, of St. Louis.

Number of emigrants arrived at Castle Garden for last week: 4,136; making a total of 139,447 landed this year. Total number for corresponding week of last year: 138,198.

THE MURDERER FOSTER.

It is believed Foster will escape capital punishment. The murderer, since he was informed of the stay of execution, has been more cheerful, and is in a talkative mood, and feels within himself that he will not suffer the full penalty of the law to which he was consigned. He has been removed from his cell in Murderer's Row.

NEW JERSEY.

Governor Randolph Serenaded.

MIDDLETOWN, July 15.—The neighbors of Governor Randolph, without distinction of party, serenaded him last evening, when the Governor responded as follows: "I have every reason to be grateful when my public acts seem to have the hearty approval of my neighbors and friends, native and foreign as to birth, Republican and Democratic as to politics, Protestant and Catholic as to religion. The truth is, and recent events clearly demonstrated it, that whatever differences we may have as to our political opinion or religious faith, or whatever the accident of birth may have made us, native or foreign, we are all, if we are as we should be, intensely American, proud of the title and jealous of any act by any people that may serve to tarnish the honor or strike at the privileges of our common country. As Jerseymen with great historic associations and memories, we should be recreant to all our fathers contended for did not we attempt at any cost to transmit our rights and privileges untainted and unimpaired. Whilst during the recent troubles complete military preparation was made to promptly and efficiently sustain the central power in case of need and whilst military power would have certainly been exercised to have protected at any cost the rights of the humblest citizen, let me say to you that know me best, that my greatest satisfaction to-night is found in the fact that no serious use of the military force was found necessary. So great was found the noble forbearance, patience and Christian toleration of our people of all religious and political creeds that the military force was on that occasion, as I trust it ever may be, in full subordination to the civil power, assisting not controlling it, sustaining liberty by upholding the laws."

Mr. Pitney and others made speeches commenting on the Governor's course.

CANADA.

In Commemoration.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The Montreal Observatory will be placed in communication with the Signal Office in the United States War Department from to-day.

FIRE AT KING.

KING, CANADA, July 16.—W. and R. Henry's mill and stables, together with $20,000 worth of lumber and two hundred cords of hard wood were burned here Saturday. Loss $35,000. The fire was caused by a spark from an engine on the Northern Railroad.

FIRE RAGING.

Extensive fires are raging in the neighborhood of Sulton destroying the standing crops, &c. Much anxiety is felt owing to the prevailing high winds and dryness.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Ku Klux.

BOWEN'S PARDON.

The Weather Report

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Agricultural Statistics.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1871.

THE PARDON OF BOWEN.

As some journals have subjected the expression in which Grant announced the pardon of Bowen to a severe criticism, it is but fair to state that the copy of the pardon furnished to the press, upon which these comments have been based, contained a material error. The correct official copy has the phrase, "And, whereas, it is represented that he was innocent of any intentional violation of the law." The word intentional was omitted in the pardon as published in the newspapers. Its restoration will be found to deprive the hostile criticisms of nearly all their force.

KU-KLUX.

Captain Tallifero, captain of the Confederate service, and now a planter at Macon, Mississippi, testified before the Ku Klux Committee to-day. Within the past year in that county fifteen colored men were killed and a number whipped. He says there is an organized band of Ku-Klux in the country. He had attended three or four meetings, although he had never taken the oath. The suppositions of those present was that he was a member and that he had been initiated by the captain of the band, who can swear in members. His friends all believing he was true. The witness gave the complete details of the organization, signs, grips, &c. On one occasion he went on a raid with the band, and was present at the whipping of several colored men, but after that he did not go with them. The object was to obtain control of the negroes and make them vote as their leaders required. No prosecution has or would be instituted in this country, nobody dare prosecute. He was a witness before the grand jury at Oxford, and on his testimony several members of the Ku Klux were indicted. A. T. Flowers, colored, justice of the peace in Oktibbeha, Tennessee, testified that he was elected to office about a year ago. About three weeks ago a sister was teaching at a colored school fifteen miles west of the city on Saturday night. While he was there a band of disguised men seized and took him to a swamp, stripped and whipped him and made him promise to surrender his office. He related several instances where colored men were killed. These things produced such fear among the colored people that they sought refuge in towns for safety and were afraid to vote. The next witness, Mr. Bigner, originally from Ohio, served in the Federal army, and afterwards for ten months as Freedmen's Bureau Agent. Four years ago he settled in Clarendon county, South Carolina. He opened a store near Marion, bought land, and was agent for leasing land to colored persons, and made advances to them on their crops. He never had a difficulty with any one till last December, when he was a victim of the Ku Klux band. Disguised men got a keg of powder and destroyed all his store goods. In March they took him and his clerk to a swamp where they gagged and burned the clerk and he threatened to kill the witness. When he gave the masonic sign the leader recognized the sign and spared his life but he was warned to leave in twenty-four hours which he did together with his clerk. In the same county other Republicans had been driven out since these events and a colored man killed.

HELD TO APPEAR.

In the case of Baxter Briggs, Jr., for killing Madison Wilson, it was ordered by the court that the defendant give personal recognisance in the sum of 25,000 dollars to appear at the next term of the court. No investigation into the merits of the case was had.

APPOINTED

John Wasson, of Arizona, was appointed one of the Commissioners under the act to celebrate the centennial anniversary of independence at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1871

THE WEATHER.

No important change is reported in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations since Saturday morning. The barometer has very generally fallen from Mississippi to the Atlantic and the temperature is higher than yesterday in the interior and on the Atlantic coast but lower on the lakes. Fresh south westerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast; pleasant weather is generally reported on Sunday morning from Lake Ontario to Wisconsin and eastward to the Atlantic, with threatening weather on Lake Michigan; but this afternoon a severe storm has prevailed in New York city, and rains have very generally fallen from Lake Erie, the Ohio river and Southern Illinois.

Probabilities.—It is probable the storm in New York will extend but a short distance, but generally cloudy and rainy weather will extend to-night over the middle Atlantic. Cloudy weather will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast and Southern States. Northwesterly winds are probable for the upper lakes.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Umpire of the Mexican Claims Commission has decided that the Mexican government is responsible for property of American citizens destroyed during the Frinch invasion. He also decides that Americans doing business in Mexico are entitled to indemnity, not being Mexican citizens. The Commissioners have decided that the Miramon and Sulooga Governments in Mexico during 1858 and 1859 were not lawful Governments, and also that the American government is not responsible for depredations committed by the Confederate troops on Mexican citizens. The Commission has allowed one important claim founded on a contract with the Mexican republic, and it is supposed that they will allow all valid claims for military and other supplies furnished by our citizens to Mexico during the French invasion. One of the great questions has yet to be disposed of as to the jurisdiction on claims founded on bonds issued by Mexico and held by American citizens. This question has not been passed upon by the Commissioner or Umpire.

AGRICULTURE.

The July returns of the Statistical Department of Agriculture show a marked increase in the average of corn, amounting fully to $3,000,000, of which $2,000,000 are due to the determination of the cotton States to supply themselves. It is assumed that an acre in corn is equal to 42,000,000 acres more than half the total average.

TO BE PROSECUTED.

Letters from Camden, South Carolina, state that the prosecution of the ring leaders in the recent riots at that place is to be commenced. The Governor has taken away from the militia of the same town their arms, one hundred and seventy-five rifles, muskets and twenty thousand rounds of ammunition.

MINISTERIAL.

The appointment of A. T. Torbert Consul General to Cuba and that of Thomas Biddle as Minister resident at San Salvador are changes of their present respective official positions.

BUSINESS.

All business which comes to the Executive Mansion requiring the President's personal attention is promptly sent to him at Long Branch.

THE RIOTS.

More Deaths.

THE FUNERALS.

Two Officers Attacked.

HOFFMAN TO KELSO.

In the Churches.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1871.

THE RIOTS.

The circumstances and incidents of the riots continue to be the absorbing subject of conversation. We give many additional details of interest. The resolutions passed by Captain Joseph H. Petty and the Thirteenth precinct police, denouncing the Eighty-fourth regiment for having fired without cause, meets with an universal condemnation throughout the department. It is the opinion of every officer of rank with whom the reporter has conversed that the firing of the military could have been avoided but a few minutes longer, as the crowd were pressing on the police and the military, and each moment missiles and shots were coming faster and faster from housetops and the mob in the streets, and it is wonderful that the soldiers refrained from firing so long as they did. It speaks well for their discipline and coolness. Inspectors Walling and Jameson, Captains Caffrey, Burden and Jeremiah, and Decamp, Helms and others who were engaged, are unanimous in asserting that the military would have been compelled to open fire within a very few minutes, and had a general volley been fired, the loss of life would have been very much greater. President Smith and other Commissioners are indignant at the conduct of Capt. Petty. Charges have been preferred against him and Sergeant Wm. Quinn, and Roundsman John W. Folk, who signed the resolutions.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the officers of the Ninth Regiment for funeral services over their late comrades, Sergeants Wyatt and Page. The fourth companies of the Seventy-first and Thirteenth Regiments of Brooklyn, will also participate in the funeral services.

It appears by the publication of a letter that under date of August 4th, 1870, Mayor Hall sent a letter to Superintendent Jourdan, advising the suppression of the proposed Orange parade of that period, and taking substantially the ground on which Order No. 57 has been based.

All the dead bodies at the Morgue except one have been identified.

The total number of killed thus far reported is fifty six. Five additional deaths have occurred since Thursday night.

Ten companies of police, forty-five men each, will attend the funeral to-morrow of Henry C. Page and Sergeant Wyatt, of the Ninth Regiment.

NO MERCY.

The *Mail* says in regard to the riot: All talk about innocent and peaceful spectators is nonsense. The Police Commissioners have at headquarters nearly two hundred revolvers and butcher knives taken from seventy men arrested during the late riot. One Hibernian had three immense pistols stowed away in his pockets, and another had a knife a foot and a half long concealed in his coat sleeve. These arms were borne by men in the crowd along side the procession and are sufficient proof that the rioters were determined to kill as many as they could. Some of the rioters have been discharged from custody and others released on bail in sums ranging from $500 to $2,000.

MORE DEATHS.

Two more deaths occurred to-day, Wm. McGrath and Wm. H. Lattemer, a well-known merchant of Brooklyn. Several more deaths are hourly expected. Six of those now lying at Bellevue hospital are hurt beyond all hope of recovery, among these, Walter Pryor, son of the popular actress, Mrs. J. J. Pryor.

THE DEAD SOLDIERS.

The bodies of Page and Wyatt of the ninth will rest in the same grave and one monument over them will tell of their death in behalf of law and liberty. Besides the 9th and 13th regiment and four companies of the seventy-first regiment, six hundred policemen under Inspector Dilks will unite in the procession. The bodies will be laid out in full dress uniform of the regiment in magnificent rose wood caskets furnished by those officers of the 9th who are connected with the grand Opera House.

A HEALTHY LESSON.

Never during the last twenty years has New York been more free from disorder of all kinds than during the last two days. The terrible events of last Wednesday have taught the mob a lesson that does not seem likely to be soon forgotten.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Sermons were preached at several of the churches, to-day, on the riots The Reverend Dr. Northrup, of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church said: The people had passed through scenes of trouble and through deadly strife and had given those in power assurance that having principles to maintain they must not be recreant to their trust. Peace was worth having and preserving even at the expense of bloodshed. It was proper that the Hibernians should have their rights and the Orangemen theirs and nothing less than the rights and liberties of American citizens must be preserved, and if bullets were the only argument effectual with certain classes, then let bullets be used.

In the absence of the Bishop who was out of town Father Carney preached at St. Patricks Cathedral, from Matthew's seventh chapter. He cautioned the people against false teachers who bring only to gain their ends led them on the path of destruction, and, without directly naming the instigators of the disturbances, exhorted the people in the future to follow the advice of their divinely commissioned teachers, who always spoke to them for their benefit.

At the Church of St. Paul, the Rev. Father Deshaw, speaking in reference to the riot, claimed that the priests were the divinely ordained guides of their flocks in matters political as well as spiritual. That it was the duty of the latter to follow the counsels of their clergy, and that they would thus be guaranteed against error.

At Columbus Church, Rev. Father Haggerty advised Irishmen to bury feuds and animosities of the old land and cultivate friendly relations with the Orangemen.

A SEQUEL.

Edward Jaffney, aged 28, belonging to Company A, Ninth regiment, and late hospital steward of that regiment, died a terrible death. He was detained on the 12th by his sick wife at the Ninth Avenue Hotel. In the evening he was fearfully depressed when he learned of the riot in which his comrades fell, got excited and cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, expiring instantly.

IRISH BRIGADE MEETING.

A meeting of the officers of the Irish Brigade association was held at the Astor house to-day. Col. Benson presiding preliminary to the projected mass meeting of the Irish citizens of New York to give expression to their opinion on the late riot and the conduct of the authorities.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as an organization in great measure representing the Irish society in New York, who fought to sustain the government of the United States and dearly gave substantial evidence of their respect for law and love of liberty, we deeply deplore the calamitious event of Wednesday the 12th inst., and denounce as slanderous and in many quarters supposed to be implied in certain official acts of public officers, that the great body of Irish citizens in New York are in any manner responsible for the occurrence.

That we fail to perceive in the published account of this event evidence of any riotous combination to so great an extent or so widespread for their vile power to subdue, and we therefore believe the employment of the militia and firing on the people demand a searching and thorough investigation.

THE FUNERALS.

The funeral of Sergeant Wyatt and Private Page, of the Ninth Regiment, killed in the riot, took place to day at Woodlawn Cemetery. Service was held over the bodies in Calvary Church; Chaplain Flagg, of the Ninth Regiment, delivering the funeral sermon. The remains were followed to the grave by the 9th, 12th, 71st and representatives of other regiments. Some 8,000 citizens stood in the streets in a drenching rain storm to witness the procession. No one was allowed in the church save military, police and relatives of the family. The scene was impressive. No disturbance whatever occured on the route of the procession.

OFFICERS ATTACKED.

Captain Swift and Lieutenant Cardoza of the 71st regiment, while returning from the funeral in uniform were attacked by a mob who tried to stab them. Lieutenant Cardoza drew a revolver and protected his chief until they reached home. No one injured. John Mahoney, the ringleader, was arrested.

HOFFMAN AND KELSO.

Governor Hoffman has sent an autograph letter to Superintendent Kelso, warmly complimenting him on the conduct of the entire police force for discipline, bravery and discretion during the riot.

CHICAGO.

For Life.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The trial of Alfred Ziegenmeyer for the murder of M. W. Gumbleton, in December, was concluded last night, with a verdict of guilty in accordance with the indictment, and fixing his punishment at imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary. His counsel made a motion for a new trial.

MURDER.

At a place some eight miles east of Fairbury, Nebraska, on the 4th inst., two men, named Wolters and Paschall, were murdered by some person unknown. At ten o'clock they passed through Fairbury in a wagon. Just after leaving the village a young man on horseback was observed to ride up beside the wagon and get in and hitch his horse to the tail end of the wagon. This young man has not been seen or heard of since the murdered men were found, and he is supposed to be the murderer. It seems that they had encamped for the night, and they were evidently engaged in getting grass for their horses where they were. Each man had two bullets holes through the head, entering from the back part. The town was in a terrible state of excitement after the murder was discovered, and if the murderer is caught he will be tried and executed according to the lynch code.

RIOT ENDED.

The Winona *Republican* says: As a sequel to the grand naval fight on the West Wisconsin Railroad bridge, at Hudson, between the lumbermen and the railroad company pile drivers, wherein the former captured the pile-drivers and towed them up to the Stillwater, the arts of diplomacy were finally employed, and resulted in a compromise whereby the railroad company agreed to leave ample space between the piers for the passage of rafts, and the lumbermen have promised not to interfere again with the bridge.

THE MERA CASE.

The Jury who have been sitting upon the case of Mera, who tortured his child to death at Watsika, Illinois, and was hung by a mob afterwards, have rendered a verdict that he came to his death in accordance with the facts given at the time, and charging certain persons as being responsible for his taking off. They have sent the testimony to Gov. Palmer, with the recommendation that the persons therein named be arrested and tried for this offence. It is rumored that the citizens of Ouargo and other places whence came the mob which did the work, will resist any attempt made to arrest the men who did the work.

CANAL DEEPENING.

The deepening of the Illinois and Michigan canal at Summit was completed today. The coffer-dam at Bridgeport was cut away at two o'clock this afternoon and the waters of Lake Michigan and the Chicago river are now flowing in the direction of the Illinois river to the Mississippi. The event was announced by a gun from the City Hall bell. The work of deepening the canal has been in progress about five years and has cost the city of Chicago over three millions of dollars. It has been carried through as a sanitary measure and is expected to relieve Chicago river of its almost unendurable filthiness.

DEATH OF TAD LINCOLN.

Thomas Lincoln, universally known as Tad Lincoln, the youngest son of the late President Lincoln, died at the Clifton House, in this city, at seven o'clock this morning. His disease was dropsy of the heart. His eighteenth birthday occurred in May. He was taken ill in a few days after his return from Europe. During his illness his mother has been almost a constant attendant. There has always existed the warmest affection between the two, and Mrs. Lincoln is almost completely prostrated by her affliction.

DIED OF HER WOUND.

Mrs. Murdock, wife of T. B. Murdock, editor of the Eldorado, Kansas *Times*, who cut the throat of one of her children, and then her own, during a temporary fit of insanity, died from the effect of her wound on Sunday last. Up to a few hours previous to her death it was supposed she would recover.

DROWNED.

At Denver, Colorado, yesterday Joseph Esterbrook of Denver, and Samuel Cupp of St. Louis, while fishing in Twin Lake, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat.

THE CHURCH TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, July 16.—This morning at the close of service at Christ Church, George W. Thompson, one of the Vestrymen of the church, at the request of the church wardens; read to the congregation the following correspondence:

"To Mr. E. B. Phillips and Mr. Albert Crane, Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby give you notice of my intention to hold an Episcopal visitation of Christ Church, Chicago, on Sunday, August 30th, being the tenth Sunday after Trinity, at the usual hour of morning service, for the purpose of examining the state of my church, administering the apostolic right of confirmation, ministering the word and administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the people committed to my charge, and inasmuch as the parish of Christ's Church is now without a Rector, it becomes the duty of the Church Wardens to give public notice of my intention to visit the church to the parishioners individually, as opportunity may occur, and also to the congregation the first occasion of the public worship, after the receipt of this note. I am informed that there are a number ready for confirmation, who have been admitted to the holy communion in the condition of the Rubric, that they are ready and desirous to be confirmed.

I beg you also that the assistance of some minister of the church in good standing to have all who may desire confirmation properly prepared for the same in which I as your Bishop will cheerfully assist you by the indication of a suitable minister of this church. You will also please deliver to me a list of candidates for confirmation on the morning of the day of visitation and see that provision is made for the celebration of Holy Communion.

Given under my hand this 8th day of July A. D. 1871.

HENRY I. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of Illinois

The reply of the Wardens to the above is as follows:

To the Right Reverend Henry I. Whitehouse, D. D., L. L. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Illinois.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR:—Your note of the 8th instant was delivered late upon Saturday night and you will pardon a suggestion that this is not the first time we have had occasion to regret that communications intended to be official have been transmitted to ourselves and our Rector at such hour, as if acted on at once, would have precluded that deliberation to which all such communications are entitled. You notify us as Wardens of the parish of Christ Church of your intention to hold an Episcopal visitation of that parish on August 13th, and ask us to give notice of this your intention under the canons, the citation of which is unnecessary. No such notice to us as yours purports to be, nor any such notice as that we are requested to give would be required or justified unless this parish is now without a rector, which is asserted in your letter to be the case, in which we assure you, with entire respect, you are mistaken. The parish of Christ Church of Chicago, long since settled over it as Rector, the Rev. Edward Charles Cheney, and the relations between this parish and that clergyman have not been dissolved. He is still in the exercise of his ministrations, all of his good work among us, and is still going on, and the contro between the parish and its Rector remains in full force. Of knowledge of these facts on your part your note gives satisfactory proof, as you remark that you are informed that a number are ready for confirmation and have been admitted to the holy communion according to the Rubric, information which truthful in itself, must have been accompanied by that of the further fact that those so ready for the right and admitted to the other, were made ready and admitted by the rector of Christ Church. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state that, as the Rev. Mr. Cheney, is the rector of this parish, so is he a minister of the church in good standing. His standing in the estimation of the ministry, so far as we may be permitted in all humility to speak, judging from the blessings which seem to crown his labors is good His position in the Protestant Episcopal church is indicated by the constant and earnest assistance in ministering the word and sacraments he has received and is receiving from his brother clergymen, is good. His standing in this parish as evidenced by the hearty and sincere support of his parishioners, is good. We are unaware of any lawful ground upon which his standing can be impugned. In the proper preparation of candidates for confirmation our Rector needs no assistance from any other minister of the church. We would gladly see you among us on the tenth Sunday after Trinity, to administer the apostolic rite of confirmation. Your notice to that effect was not addressed to our Rector nor did the circumstances exist under which it would have been proper for us to receive and to impart such notice to say nothing of the fact that it was received late Saturday night by one of us and in the absence of the other and as public notice has not been given the day assigned cannot be canonically appropriated to that purpose, and moreover it would be otherwise an inconvenient selection. Whatever arrangement may be made for a visitation at any other time the Wardens will take pleasure in affording their Rector such assistance in making preparations for it as their offices may require.

Yours Respectfully,
E. B. PHILLIPS,
ALBERT CRANE.
Wardens of Christ Church.

TYNG AND CHENEY.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in a recent interview, denies that he and Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, were about to secede from the Episcopal Church and set up an independent Protestant Episcopal Church.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The New York Ri

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. P. BLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

HON. SIMON CAMERON and family are at Bedford Springs.

HORACE GREELEY has been dubbed by Amherst College, LL.D. Henceforward he will be known as Dr. Greeley.

GEN. QUESADA, with two hundred Venezuelans, has landed near Santiago de Cuba, and suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Spaniards. This news *is from Spanish* sources.

THE *World* is evidently trying hard to find a precedent for the New York riot, by way of extenuation. It will fail if it tries to find one outside of the class which conducted this latest one.

TAD LINCOLN died on Saturday, in Chicago, of dropsy of the chest, in the eighteenth year of his age. There are few of our readers who will not recollect this bright little boy during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and who will not regret to hear of his early death. Mrs. Lincoln is left with but one child.

MAYOR HALL of New York, says Protestants are a keg of nitro-glycerine and should not be allowed storage, but Catholics, who vote the Democratic ticket of course, are a barrel of nails. The "ane is for commercial and laudable purposes, the other is fraught with danger to the community." What do you think of that, Protestant Democrats? It is the opinion of a Tammany chief.

THE reporter of the New York *World* is very poetical, his language, when he gets worked up by a bloody riot, is most gorgeous and fanciful, as for instance when he remarks that "a pillar of gilded dust, shot through with points of steel, marked the route of the procession and led on the surging crowd." But he is most certainly guilty of a species of plagiarism when he says "the Orange spectre of the old and bloody war passed on its way, not yet laid." There has been a "red spectre" much favored by the revolutionary poets of Europe, and the *World's* poet has stolen him and changed his uniform—that is all.

THE gratifying announcement is made that arrangements have been perfected by the Postoffice Department for a system of postal money orders between the United States and Great Britain. The large amounts annually sent from this country to Ireland in the shape of remittances from immigrants who have settled among us, called for this economical and safe system. Parties will now be enabled to send small amounts at a trifling cost, with the guarantee of the Government that they will be delivered in safety. This will be received with great satisfaction by all classes on both sides of the Ocean, and is an additional proof of the interest taken by our Government in the affairs of our people.

THE *Post* says:

"The number of sudden deaths all over the country must arrest the attention of the medical faculty. They are mainly attributed to disease of the heart, and if this be true, why is it so fatal this, over other years."

This is one of those cool things which our neighbor is in the philanthropic habit of getting off this hot weather. Friday, according to the *Post*, the Radical party was to blame for the alarming increase in the number of sudden deaths in New York, and now, doubtless, compelled thereto by a tardy sense of injustice, it takes the burden from Radical shoulders and tries to make heart disease bear it. But even the *Post* implies that this is not the true cause, knowing well that Democratic rioters in New York and Democratic Ku Klux in the South are the immediate causes of very many of the sudden deaths, and it is those causes and not the attention of the medical faculty which ought to be arrested.

AN article in the New York *World* on the events of the 12th instant is headed "The Orange Riots yesterday." It fails, however, to show a single instance in which Orangemen were riotous. On the contrary, it shows that the Catholics commenced rioting as early as seven o'clock in the morning, and at nine o'clock the Irish laborers on the Boulevards left off work and attacked the Italian and German laborers, beating them badly." Again it says, "The procession began moving at 2:30 o'clock. The Orangemen, though few in numbers, were escorted by a heavy detachment of police and the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty Second, and Eighthy-fourth regiments. Along Eighth avenue they were assaulted by bricks and stones, and finally, near the corner of Twenty-sixth street, a shot was fired by a rioter." We fail to see wherein Orangemen can be charged with rioting from this statement. The Democratic Irish Catholics who rule New York, and wish to rule the country, were the only rioters. No Orangeman has been charged by any party with being riotous. The lodges showed their good sense and high appreciation of the importance of preserving the peace by abstaining both in word and deed from everything offensive. "Democratic Catholic riots" would have been a more appropriate caption for the *World's* article. According to the report of the same paper attempts were made to mob the houses of the Orangemen on the night of Wednesday, "but the police dispersed the rioters." The text and the sermons of the *World* do not hang together. They were Democratic riots. No Orangeman was charged with riotous conduct,

"Know-Nothingism begins to develop itself, by the circular which has been issued in New York."—*Post.*

WHO is responsible for it, if such be true? Who will have to answer for the future crimes of inflamed passionate religious enthusiasts? We doubt not for the next generation "the Battle of the Boyne" will be annually celebrated in every considerable city in the land. An enthusiasm has been kindled in the breasts of Protestants, by the recent attack upon the procession of Orangemen, that, after assuming a variety of forms, will go on increasing with the years, and no one can predict the final result. Tyranny and oppression always beget opposition. The puniest worm beneath the sole of your foot will turn to sting you. The attempt to murder the peaceable adherents of Protestantism in New York will stir up anew the memories of past crimes, which would else have been forgotten. Had this procession been allowed to peaceably parade the streets of New York, without protest, as it should have been, "the battle of the Boyne," in all probability, might never again have been celebrated in this country. But now we look for the establishment of leagues throughout the land, and it will require the lapse of at least a generation to wipe out the recollections of the scenes of last Wednesday. And if such should be the case, while we would deplore it, yet we are bound in justice and truth to hold the Irish Catholics of New York responsible for it, and cannot help blaming to some extent the rulers of that city.

We firmly believe that had a proper and courageous spirit been shown by the latter the mob would have quailed before the power of law; but after the exhibition of a weak and truckling subserviency, they grew in boldness and numbers, and the final interposition of the governor was too late to effect any good.

We do not want to misrepresent any one, neither will we attempt to shield the justly responsible, but after calmly viewing the whole matter, we are bound to hold Mayor Hall and his advisers equally guilty with the rioters, and on them must rest the responsibility for future mischief growing out of this sad and unfortunate affair.

If the grim monster "Know Nothingism," which the *Post*, and those who think with it, appear so much to fear, is again to assume control of men's minds, and grow to be a power in the land, the troubles and horrors ahead of us are but dimly foreshadowed by the attack of the mob on last Wednesday in New York. If it be true, as the *Post* states, that this long since defunct order is to be revived, what is the inciting cause, which will bring it again into active life? Is it because Protestantism has interfered with any of our rights or liberties? Is it because *Protestants* have interfered with the processions of the *Catholic* adherents, or the *reverse* of these? Let the *Post* be careful how it speaks to a long patient and long suffering people. There is an end to all moral, as well as physical endurance. If the influence of its party is to be thrown in favor of intolerance and bigotry the people may appeal to the laws to protect our Sabbaths from the desecrations which in the opinions of good Catholics, as well as Protestants, we have more than once lately been compelled to submit to. If an unholy and untimely religious crusade is to be inaugurated, as the *Post* seems to fear, it may thank its friends, the *thugs* and scum of New York society—all IRISH CATHOLICS—ALL DEMOCRATS, for the crimes and miseries which must follow. May we not add that its own course in lending an indirect approval to the hellish work of the mob of last Wednesday, will be righteously brought up in condemnation against it? Let the *Post* and its friends pause, ere they throw their influence on the side of mob law, and religious intolerance. They have much to loose by such a course.

Our own opinion is, that should the order known as "Know Nothingism" again be brought into existence, as the resulting effects of the recent outbreak, all distinction of nativity and race will be obliterated from its by-laws, and the test be narrowed down to the one thing—"Protestantism against Catholicism." This will be nothing more nor less than the platform of the present order known as "The American Protestant Association," and on this all Protestants can unite, whether native or foreign born. And if this condition of affairs is to be averted, we will have to thank the moderation of Protestants, rather than the wisdom and toleration of Catholics.

ORANGE SM.

There is a disposition among Democrats to misrepresent the principles and objects of the Orange Society as organized in this country. Its principles, it is said, are anti-Republican and monarchical in their tendency and character, and its members are in allegiance to a foreign ruler. We are not the advocate of Orangeism, but as the Democratic journals are laboring to produce a wrong impression on the minds of the people in regard to it, we deem it our duty to correct the false statements to which they have given circulation.

It is true that the term loyal, which occurs in the official designation and constitution of the order, is interpreted in the British Isles, where it originated, to mean loyalty to the Protestant British throne and constitution. But the members of the Association in this country renounce all allegiance to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain. The order is separate from and independent of the organization in England and Ireland. It is entitled "The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States," and is composed of persons "desirous of supporting, to the utmost of their power, the principles and precepts of the Protestant religion, to maintain the laws *and Constitution* of this country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the order, and otherwise to promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom." With the principles here enunciated no one can find fault. There may be many who will call in question the necessity of such an order. It may be said the Christian Church can do all this. But the same objection may be raised against Christian associations and other voluntary societies. To many, these associations and societies, which are irresponsible, seem quite unnecessary. It is held that the Church should, and should alone, do all that they propose to do.

But if the "Loyal Orange Institution" is obnoxious to Catholics because it pledges itself to support, to the utmost of its power, the principles and precepts of the Protestant religion, "the Protestant Church itself is equally obnoxious to them. Its object is not only to oppose Catholicism, but to proselyte Catholics. According to Mayor Hall of New York, in this view of the matter, the Protestant Church is as much fraught with danger to the public as a keg of nitro-glycerine, and should be suppressed. The members of it should not be allowed to associate together for the purpose of disseminating the principles which they hold, because they are opposed alike to Catholicism and Democracy. Above all, those intolerant bigots, as the orthodox Mayor of New York would call them, the Presbyterians, should be exterminated, because they declare in their Confession of Faith that their mission is to "extirpate Popery and Prelacy." Indeed, the doctrine proclaimed by the heads of the Tammany Order, is that everything else in this country must get down upon its knees to the twin sisters of Democracy and Catholicism.

We find no such intolerance in the constitutions of the Loyal Orange Institution. It declares plainly that it "lays no claim to exclusive Protestantism or exclusive loyalty," and that it seeks to mantain the Christian "religion *without persecution* or *treading upon the rights of any.*" It goes farther and declares that in seeking admission into the order "*the candidate shall be believed to be incapable of persecuting or injuring any person on account of his religious opinions*' the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal citizens of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights." These liberal declarations are in striking contrast with the expressions of intolerance which has been uttered recently by the Catholics of New York.

If we throw the secrecy of the order out of consideration, we do not see how any man could interpose an objection to the Loyal Orange Institution. The members of it are American citizens, pledged to maintain the laws and the Constitution, and advance the interests of the Protestant religion.

The Irish Catholics do swear allegiance to a foreign civil ruler Pius IX. The Orangemen acknowledge no subjection to any prince or potentate. It is worse than malicious then for the Democratic papers to hold them up as an association of foreigners. Such gross misrepresentations only tend to widen the breach, already too wide, between Loyal Orangemen and Irish Catholics.

We have already given the history of Orangeism as it exists in the British isles. We publish this morning in another column the principles of the order as it exists in this country, to which we direct the especial attention of our readers. We think that no one will find fault with anything therein set forth.

WHAT ORANGEISM MEANS.

The Constitution of the American Order—The Aims and Purposes of the Organization—Qualifications and Obligations of Membership.

The Orangemen claim that their order as it exists in America is not liable to the charge of foreign allegiance on the part of its members. In support of this assertion Orangemen call attention to their constitution and regulations, which are as follows:

GENERAL DECLARATION.

The title of this society shall be "The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America." At all times nothing can be more natural, and at this time nothing can be more reasonable than those who have common rights to protect and common interests to defend, should act together and know each other. It is by division that the benevolent objects of true patriots are frustrated, and their best and noblest efforts for the public good defeated. In this great republic it must be obvious to every loyal and reflecting mind that a union of intelligence and increase of means, and a knowledge of each other, are essential.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and precepts of the Protestant religion, to maintain the laws and Constitution of this country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the order, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom.

Its members associate in honor of William Henry, Prince of Orange, whose name they bear, and whose memory they revere, tending, as he did, under Divine Providence, to the overthrow of the most oppressive bigotry, and the restoration of civil and religious freedom, and hope, in the adoption of his name, to emulate his virtues by maintaining religion without persecution, or trenching upon the rights of any. They also associate in the name and revere the memory of George Washington, believing him to be blessed by Almighty God, in raising a lasting tribute to his memory, the universal freedom, both civil and religious, of this country to the end of time. Likewise do they revere the memory of Abraham Lincoln, as one whom the people of this country should forever remember as the great liberator of a section of the human race.

The Orange Institution lays no claim to exclusive Protestantism or exclusive loyalty, but it admits no man or body of men within its pale whose creed is not Protestant and whose principles are not loyal. Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the institution demands, as an indispensible qualification, without which the greatest and the wealthiest man may seek admission in vain: "That the candidate shall be believed to be incapable of persecuting or injuring any person on account of his religious opinions,"—the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend the loyal citizens of every religious persuation in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

The rules of the institution are open not only to the members thereof, but to the whole community; there is no reserve, except the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other, and these mysteries are essential to the proper qualification of the brotherhood, the recognition of members and the prevention of intrusion and imposition from strangers and foes. The institution is universal, not confined to any particular place, person or nation, but extends itself wherever a loyal Protestant is to be found, to the remotest part of the globe, for the establishment of faith and liberty to the latest ages of posterity.

The whole institution is one neighborhood, within which every Orangeman is at home in the furthest part of the world, and such is the mechauism of the institution, that while its operations are thus extended, its every movement is alike felt and answered in every part. In short, the Orange Institution, like a glorious morning luminary, is intended to pour its refulgence not on one part only of the circumference of the globe, but simultaneously on every portion, equally enlightening the whole periphery. In many quarters where the true nature of the Orange Institution is not properly known, its designs and objects have been by some misunderstood and by others misrepresented.

From the name it bears being connected in everyone's mind with the history of parties in Europe—some are apt to suppose that its sphere is necessarily confined, not reflecting that an instrument which has been chiefly used in the country of its birth to suppress rebellion, *repel invasion and secure domestic tranquility*, may be found equally *efficacious to loyal men of all countries, in protecting their lives, liberties and properties.*

As the Prince of Orange was invited to England by a coalition of parties, who were united by a common sense of their sacred duty to preserve their civil and religious liberty, and as the Pilgrim Fathers were united in their earnest and zealous principles of Freedom when approaching the shores of this free land to maintain therein those sacred rights forever, and as the immortal memories of Washington and Lincoln, one sacredly held by all true patriots as being worthy the veneration of good men in and of every free land, so likewise doth the Loyal Orange Institution behoove all zealous and earnest Protestants to rally round one common standard of freedom, composed of colors which have hitherto been borne through fields of fire and blood, on to the goal of victory, on behalf of civil and religious freedom. The Orange and Purple, combined with the American Stars and Stripes, doth enjoin the suitable motto—In God we Trust—upon all loyal and worthy Protestants.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The candidate should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, productive of these happy fruits—righteousness and obedience to God's commands—a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world; convinced that Jesus Christ is the only meditator between a sinful creature and a holy and offended Creator, possessing a reliance upon the power and grace of the Holy Spirit; his disposition should be humane and compassionate; he should be an enemy to brutality and every species of unchristian conduct; he should be a lover of rational and improving society, faithfully regarding the Protestant religion, and sincerely desirous of propagating its precepts, viz: charity and good-will toward all men; being careful to preserve sobriety and good conduct among his brethren, condemning intemperance as an abomination, being zealous in promotion of the honor, happiness and prosperity of the Order, a lover and loyal defender of his country, being careful to suppress all Popish encroachments and invasions. He should have a hatred of cursing and swearing, and of the profane use of God's holy name. He should shun the company of all men addicted to any or all of these habits, which are in opposition to the divine teachings of the Bible and the good government of this institution. Prudence and loyalty should guide all his actions; temperance, charity and honesty direct his conduct, and the laudable objects of the Orange Institution should be the motive of all his endeavors through life.

THE ORANGE OBLIGATION.

I, A. B., do declare that I entertain a sincere love and veneration for my Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, and the only mediator between God and man, and a reliance upon the power and grace of the Holy Spirit, and engage to propagate and maintain to the utmost of my power the doctrines and precepts of the pure Protestant religion, of the Old and New Testament, and I further declare that I will to the utmost of my power support the laws of these United States as long as they maintain civil and religious freedom, and I will, as far as in my power lieth, assist the Chief Magistrate and all other loyal authorities in the lawful execution of their several duties, to maintain order and peace, if called upon so to do. I swear that I am not now, and never shall be a Roman Catholic or Papist; neither will I marry a Roman Catholic or Papist wife, knowing her to be such; nor educate my children, nor suffer them to be educated in the Roman Catholic or Popish faith, if in my power to prevent it. I swear that I will be true and faithful to every true and faithful Brother Orangeman in all just actions, neither wronging him, nor knowing him to be wronged or injured, without giving him due notice thereof, and preventing the same, if in my power so to do. I swear that I have never been rejected, suspended or expelled from any lodge, society or institution that has borne the name of Orange, or that was understood as such. I swear that I am not a member of any society or body of men who are enemies to the Protestant religion and the Orange institution. I swear that I will not knowingly propose or second the proposition of any person or persons as a member or members of the Orange institution whose sentiments do not agree with the principles of this institution and institution. I swear that I will never disclose or reveal, either in part or parts, either the whole or any part thereof, of the signs, symbols, pass words or lecture of this Orange Degree, either to a member of the Protestant Association, or any other person or persons except to those of the heretofore mentioned, who shall become loyally constituted Orangemen under this Orange institution, and I further swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, carry out the laws and ordinances, and obey the officers of this institution; and I further swear that I will obey all regular summonses of this institution, and pay all just dues if in my power to do so, without damaging my family or myself, and I will hold sacred the name of the glorious deliverer from Popish intolerance and cruelty, William of Orange, and do hereby engage, if in my power to do so, to assemble with my Orange brethren on the 12th day of July in each year, if thus spared by the Al mighty, to celebrate the great victories achieved on behalf of civil and religious liberty and the Protestant religion in general.

So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my loyal Orange obligation.

OPENING PRAYER USED IN LODGES.

Almighty and most merciful Father, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who in all ages hast shown Thy almighty power in the advancement and defense of Thy true religion, we humbly beseech Thee to engraft in our hearts the love of Thy name, increase in us true religion, nourish us with all goodness, and by Thy great mercy preserve us in the same all the days of our lives. Graciously pour upon us the rich refulgence of Thy Holy Spirit, while assembled in Thy Holy Name. Grant us Thy special favor and grace; enable us to transact the business of this meeting in Thy fear and love. May all our thoughts, words and works be for the advancement of Thy kingdom, the good of our country, the safety, honor and welfare of all Thy people. Bless, we beseech Thee, the President of these United States, and all in authority, with truth, charity and wisdom. Bless, O Lord, the memory of Thy good servant William, Prince of Orange, who defended Thy faith in Thy strength and grace, and whom Thou didst make instrumental in propagating Thy revealed word—the Holy Bible—and grant us grace to follow in his footsteps, and in the footsteps of all Thy servants whom Thou hast sent to prepare Thy kingdom Spread, O Lord, the knowledge of Thy saivation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Forbid that we shall ever bow or confess to saints, angels, or men. Preserve these United States from all error and false doctrine, whether advanced by Popery or any other unscriptural authority. Sanctify our souls through the redeeming blood of Christ Jesus our Lord. Be thou, O Lord, our deliverer and strong tower of defense, frustrate all the designs of wicked men against Thy holy religion, as expounded from Thy Holy Word. Pour down Thy Holy Spirit upon the several branches of the Protestant religion, enable us to perpetuate the truths of Thy Holy Word, so that the world may acknowledge Thee as one Triune God. Bless, we beseech Thee, every member of the Orange Institution all over the universe; preserve them by special grace and in the remembrance of all Thy servants who didst maintain Thy true religion. Bless us with the same faith and redeem us in the same Saviour which from Eldred show unto them. Finally, lead us to Thine Everlasting Sanctuary, through the alone merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Following closely upon the heels of the Fourth of July, and almost before the innocent saltpetre expended on that occasion had time to clear away, came the memorable and stirring events of the 12th. Instead of the mimic war of fire crackers and torpedoes, came the rattle of musketry and the whistling of the minnie ball. Blood has freely flowed in the streets of our beautiful city, and our citizens are laboring under intense excitement. On the evening of the 12th and 13th the streets were almost deserted, and in the Central Park not a sign of life could be seen but a few loving couples who wandered sheepishly about on the usually crowded thoroughfares.

A repetition of the "sanguinary scenes" that disgraced our city in "sixty three" was hourly expected. The fever had been gaining in strength and violence, and once started, none could predict when it would be stopped.

On the morning of the 11th, when the order prohibiting the Orange parade was made public, a universal storm of execration and indignation was visited upon the heads of the authorities. The city papers (with but one exception—the *World*,) denounced it as "a disgraceful surrender of a great city to a handful of Irish roughs." Of course the "wearers of the green" were immensely pleased, and with good reason. Had not the authorities of the wealthy city of New York, backed by a powerful militia and police force, weekly submitted to *their demands?* thus declaring *them* their lords and masters.

On the other hand, the respectable and powerful majority represented by the Protestant denominations, keenly felt their disgrace, and a thrill of anguish pervaded loyal hearts, as when the wires brought the intelligence of Lincoln's assassination.

But on the morning of the 12th another actor appears upon the scene. All previous orders are countermanded. Police and militia ordered to report to headquarters, prepared for any emergency, and "all citizens of every race and religion" called upon to assist in preserving peace. There was a regular "flip flop." What did it mean? Mayor Hall was completely ignored. The disgraceful surrender was averted and the power of the press, and the majesty of the law were to be vindicated.

The subsequent events your readers have already obtained by telegraph. The procession was attacked and summary punishment inflicted on the rioters. The troops firing with ball, and at short range, the effect was fearful. The soldiers fired without orders from their commanding officers, but the provocation was surely sufficient to justify it. Fired upon from house tops and windows, attacked in front and rear with rails and all kinds, their comrades falling around them, it was no wonder they "fired with ball." Many among the rioters were killed, who were merely spectators, but as they were in bad company, they could expect no better fate. The Orangemen marched in the centre of the military, and received but little injury, not one of their number was killed, or wounded severely. There were one hundred and sixty men in the ranks, and all behaved through the trying scene, with coolness and intrepidity. Among the troops the loss was slight. In the confusion of the morning reports it is hard to ascertain the correct number, varying from three to six killed and quite a number severely wounded—twenty-nine of the rioters were killed at the first and second discharges. Among them two women and one little girl aged ten years, who was fearfully paid for her curiosity. This number will doubtless be increased by deaths from wounds received. All is over, and the city is quiet again, but it is the quiet of the tornado which only waits to gather strength, ere it visits us, with its unpitying storm. The event of the last week has shown our citizens, that they are feasting on the brink of a powder magazine, which may explode at any moment.

The question of "religious toleration" is a serious one, and it is useless to disguise its growing importance. When the telegraph flashed across the continent the fact that a body of Italians, residents of San Francisco, ventured to hoist a flag from their headquarters in honor of the independence of their native country, the men, who only three days before had paraded the streets with flags and banners for two hours in honor of Pio Nono, took umbrage at this solitary flag, and threatened to tear it down. But little significance was attached to it at the time, but now we see in it the same spirit of intolerance and bigotry that compelled Mayor Hall to issue his notorious order. "Straws tell which way the wind blows," and it becomes Americans to guard well their liberties, both civil and religious.

In disorderly Ireland, Orange processions march unmolested, but in our free country the disgraceful spectacle is seen of a Protestant society, loyal in its *constitution* to our Republic as well as in its *oaths*, marching as felons would, surrounded by military. Was Hoffman's brilliant flank movement a "bid" for the Presidency? May not the whole scheme have been a political plot? All-powerful Tammany is made to lick the dust, while Hoffman rises into prominence on the disgraceful ruins.

Another frightful railroad accident closed last week's chapter of accidents. Four valuable lives were lost, others severely injured, and had it not been for the fact that two front cars of one train were empty, a fearful massacre would have followed the collision. The verdict of "carelessness on the part of the switch-tender" will be but small comfort to the friends of the noble heroes who stood at their posts and lost their lives in the discharge of their duty. "Theirs but to do and die," "though some one had blundered."

The hot weather is driving all of our "upper ten" out of town. If, as an old saying has it, "the priest's holiday is the devil's work time," his "Satanic Majesty" must be over head and ears in business now in our midst. Nearly all the chief shepherds have deserted their flocks, and follow the more congenial summer occupation of rambling over the hills or drinking in the pure sea breeze at some of our fashionable watering places.

It is hard to reconcile these long vacations of clergymen with our notions of right. Custom has sanctioned it of late years, but such license was unknown before the days of large salaries and popular preaching. Would it not be well to follow the example of the Romanists in this matter, at least to a certain extent? Some years ago the question was raised as to whether the priests' salaries should not be increased, but it was voted down for the reason that an increase of salary would tend to raise them above their flocks and cause them to forget the *poor. Their* churches are *never closed*, and if the priests want vacation they must take it during the week, but be at their posts, like true shepherds, to guard against the introduction of the tares.

The absurdity of the plea against preaching to empty seats is clearly manifested on visiting the churches which remain open. In such a large city as this, it is impossible for all to leave town, and the seats left vacant by the fashionable absentees are not empty, for the "angels" fill them. T. J. M.

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

MIDSUMMER MALADIES.

The hot solar rays that ripen the harvets generate many distressing diseases. If the liver be at all predisposed to irregularities, this is the season in which bilious attacks may be anticipated. A weak stomach, too, is weakest in the summer months, and the loss of vitality through the pores by excessive perspiration is so great, that a wholesome tonic, combining also the properties of a diffusive stimulant and general exhilarant, is in many cases necessary. In health and under no circumstances should be dispensed with by the sickly and debilitated. Of all the preparations intended thus to refresh, sustain, and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. They have been weighed in the balance of experience and not found wanting; have been recommended from the first as a great medicinal specific, not as a beverage, and in spite of factious opposition from innumerable quarters, stand, after a twenty years trial, at the head of all proprietary medicines intended for the prevention and cure of all ordinary complaints of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nerves. In the unhealthy districts bordering the great rivers of the South and West, Hostetter's Bitters may be classed as the standard one for every species of intermittent or remittent fever. The people who inhabit those districts place the most implicit confidence in the preparation—confidence that is increased every year by the results of its operation.

As bitters, so called, of the most pernicious character, are springing up like fungi on every side, the public is hereby forewarned against the drain-shop frauds. Ask for Hostetter's Bitters, see that the label, etc., are correct, and remember that the genuine article is never sold in bulk, but in bottles only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 25c., White School Hats.
At 25c., Brown School Hats.
At 50c., Stamped Poplin Skirts.

White Skirts,
MOSQUITO NETTING,
SHAWLS,
Ladies' Underwear,
Lace Shawls and Jackets,
LAWN & LINEN SUITS,
Shirt Fronts,
IRISH LINEN,
Ribbons, Hats, Flowers,
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Gloves and Hosiery.
A GOOD STOCK,
Wholesale and Retail, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

1871. GREAT

First Great S
FOR
NOW UND
Extraordina
IN ALL K
DRY GOODS,
You Won
't Believe
UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN
HOW CHEA
P WE SELL
IN ORD
ER TO
Close Out Stock R
egardless of Cost.
COME AND SEE!
M'KEE, MUR
PHY & CO.,
(LATE J. W. B
ARKER & CO.,)
No. 59 MARK
ET STREET
jy14:v74 BETWEEN THIRD AN
D FOURTH AVENUES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
MWF

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:n62

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

ELABORATELY FINISHED and
HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n6

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 50c., Black Figured.
At 85c., 8 Piped—a good bargain.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.
At 12½c., Plain Wash Poplins.
At 12½c., Plain Wash Poplins, Plain.
At 18¾c., yard wide Feather Ticking.

Turkey Red Tabling,
LINEN TABLING.
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Flannels, all kinds.
BOYS' WEAR.
Mens' Wear.
DRESS GOODS,
Black Silks, &c.,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF
Wholesale and Retail Buyers
IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SALE. 1871.

emi-Annual
1871,
ER WAY.
ry Bargains
INDS OF
DRY GOODS,
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

mh28:o						
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our Lard Oil warranted* PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers. my2:MWF

NOTICE.
THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, having a cash capital of $84,000 00, and located in the city of Pittsburgh, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session thereof, for additional corporate powers to wit: For authority to exercise banking or discounting privileges, by investing and employing their capital and assets in the purchase and discounting of promissory notes and other negotiable paper, and make loans upon the like security.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. je30:n9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Gentlemens'
Furnishing
Goods!
LARGEST STOCK!
Best Goods!
LOWEST PRICES!
Summer Gauze Underwear,
ALL PRICES AND GRADES.
Linen and Jean Drawers,
Traveling and Dress Shirts,
British, Lisle and Balbriggan Half Hose.
All the latest style Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Neck Wear, Scarf Ties and Bows in greatest variety.
Kid, Silk, Lisle, Dress, Driving, Promenade Gloves.
Traveling Satchels.
Railroad Bags.
Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.
Every Gentleman
SHOULD CALL AT
RETAIL STORES
OF
HORNE & CO.,
195 and 199 Penn

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:tf

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my2:n45

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, July 15, 1871.

Gold more active, selling up to 112¾ during the day, closing at 112¾ bid. Loans were made at 1½ per cent. Clearings forty-eight millions. Exports to-day $845,092; for the week $1,962,814. Governments steady with a limited business. Five-twenties of July are a fraction better. Stock market, if small transactions in stocks to-day can be said to make the market, is steady. The fluctuations in leading stocks have in no instance been over a half per cent., and in the majority of cases not over one-fourth per cent. Most of the speculators are out of town and prices firm. Short interest is heavy and borrowing demand for stocks good.

Money easy at 2@3 per cent. The bank statement shows a small loss in the reserve, but banks now hold so much over the amount required by law that there is no fear of tight money. The following are the changes of loans: Increase, $2,266,656; specie increase, $512,506; circulation decrease, $39,911; deposit increase, $2,234,734; legal tender increase, $508,001. In State securities Missouri and Tennessees are strong; others dull and easy.

STATE BONDS—Sterling exchange 110¼.

Coupons '81 115; -5-20s '62 114⅝; do '64 113⅝; do '65 113¾; new '65 112⅝; do '67 112⅞; do '68 112⅜; 10-40s 112⅝; 7-30s, first series, 106⅛; second series 106⅛; Tennessee old 71¾; do new 71¾; Virginia new 73; do old 66¾; North Carolina old 45; do new 27.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 11½; Mariposa 3¾; do preferred 6; Adams Express 81¾; do preferred 90; American Merchants' Union 52¾; United States 53¾; Pacific Mail 44½; New York Central 96¾; Scrip 94¾; Erie 28¾; do preferred 57; Harlem 126; do preferred 131; Reading 111½; Michigan Central 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 118¾; North western 74¾; do preferred 90½; Rock Island 108¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 59¾; do preferred 80¾; Wabash 50¾; do preferred 82; Fort Wayne 100; Terre Haute 98; do preferred 54; Chicago and Alton 120; do preferred 123¾; Ohio and Mississippi 45; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 90¾; Baltimore and Ohio 102; Lake Shore 108¾; Illinois Central 130. Union Pacific 59¾; C. P. bonds 98¾; Union 80 85¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20Jan. & Jy.'65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	10-40s	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	99
U. S. 10-40	112¾	Cy Pacific	114¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals soda, 4¼.

BUTTER—We have to report a continued dull market and with liberal receipts and a diminished demand, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice, 18@18c; fair to good 12@14c; grease butter 8@9c.

BEANS—There is some inquiry for strictly prime navy, and the market is bare; would sell readily, in a small way, at $3.00@3.25. Common not wanted at any price.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 8@7 cts.

CHEESE—Quoted at 23@25.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

BERRIES—Blackberries are coming in freely and fresh in good order. may be quoted at 6@6½ per quart, but they soon spoil.

COUNTRY MEAT—The stock of country meat, particularly that in good order, is small, but there seems to be little to no improvement in the demand excepting for hams. Country Lard, 9@10 c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes very scarce and we now quote at $2.75. Peaches dull but unchanged, $2 for 2 lb cans, and $3.00@3.25 for 3 lb cans. Corn unchanged at $1.75.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, 24 cts, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and weak; prime Ohio Goshen, 10½@11; prime Factory 9¾@10; and Dairy, 9@9½.

EGGS—The market continues, very dull and prices are weak and drooping; 15 seemed to be the round at the ruling quotation, though some dealers still quoted at 16c. The great bulk of the stock is in bad order, and some of our commission men report that they don't want to see an egg for a month to come.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak and branch prices are nominally unchanged, $6.75@7 for good spring extras; $7.15@7.25 for choice bakers flour and $7.00@7.25 for good to choice winter wheat. The receipts have fallen off very materially within the past week, an indication, that dealers as will as consumers, anticipate lower prices. Rye Flour, in a small way.

FRUITS—Green apples are in fair supply and while prime, in large sized barrels, are selling readily at $3.50@4; inferior or hard stock. Dried Fruit is, to use a common phrase, played out, and there is not much inquiry for foreign fruits. Layer Raisins unchanged, or $3 per box; Valencias, 12½@13 cts per lb. Turkey Prunes, 10; French, 11@12 cts.

GRAIN—The opening of navigation continue light and the market is dull, while prices are nominally unchanged. $1.20@1.25 for new red and $1.30@1.40 for old; dealers are in fact willing to think that there will be a better market for old stock within the next thirty days, and, in consequence, they are unwilling to sell at present prices. Oats continue quiet and unchanged, 60 buying and 63 selling—65@68 for small lots, in store; a large organization of new sales as low as 62½, and even 62, but the Oats were black and mixed, and there is always a difference between these and pure white of one cent per bushel. Corn is reported steady with a comparatively light supply, but the demand is by no means urgent, and prices remain unchanged; 68@70 for mixed ear and shelled, and 72 for prime yellow—for car load lots, in bulk. There is little or no Rye coming in, but the inquiry is light and there are no cash buyers above $1, and not many even at that.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is moderately active; we can report a continued good trade in Sugars, and Coffee is also rather firm er and more active. Syrups and Molasses dull, price unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18½; Good, 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15½@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼; good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12½; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 66; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 in Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.18; Imperial Fancy, $1.05; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@75c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 65c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Baled is selling on wharf and track at $25@30 per ton, according to quality and condition. The market is considerably easier under the influence of increased receipts.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 22@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10½@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Is dull and lower; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Dull and unchanged.

ONIONS—In better demand and higher; we now quote at $4.00@4.50 per bbl, for choice.

OIL—No 1 Extra Lard (Pittsburgh make) is quoted at 73@75 cts.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and wanted, and prices a shade better; 55@60 for young and 75@80 for old.

POTATOES—Continue dull, with a supply largely in excess of present requirements; we now quote at $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾@7¾; ribbed sides, 9½@9¾; clear, 10@10¼; sugar cured shoulders, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 16@16¾. Lard, 11@11¾ in tcs, and 12@12¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $17@17.50. Dried Beef, 18@18¾.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	407 cars.	356 cars.
Hogs	26 "	100 "
Sheep	92 "	96 "
Horses	21 "	16 "
Mules	5 "	4 "
Total	685 "	572 "

CATTLE

The receipts as will be seen were considerably in excess of last week, 407 cars against 356, and with very unfavorable advices from the east, the market ruled heavy all week, and prices are off from ¼ to ¼ a cent per lb. As noted in our report of Wednesday buyers were bearish, particularly those from New York and Philadelphia, and sellers were obliged to make concessions in order to effect sales; some of them, however, in preference to submitting to the decline shipped on further east, and the chances are that they will incur additional expense and fare worse—this is very often the case.

Prime 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers fat and smooth may be quoted at 6@6¼; good to prime 1,100@1,300, 5.25@5.50; Common to medium 1,000@1,100, 4.5 @4.75; Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs 3.50@4.25; stock steers, 900@1,000, 3.50@3.75. One car load of fancy Indiana steers brought 6¾, but the same grade, last week, sold at 7 cts.

Holmes L & Co sold for:	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Needy to Bensing	20	22,780	5 25
Alsdorf to McArdle	33	41,500	5 62
Needy to Hadden	83	104,070	5 87
Brinden Bros & Smiling	19	20,540	5 50
Obermyer to Marks	68	62,830	5 25
Bucklew to Miller	18	19,840	5 25
Taylor to Lemon	36	37,770	4 75
Cooper to Allerton	38	39,240	5 20
Millister McFillin	66	80,580	5 50
Pfeffer to McArdle	18	19,150	5 62
Miller to McArdle	14	19,250	5 25
Hedges Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Morrell to Maynes	75	101,500	6 00
Case to Rieman & A	36	41,630	5 25
Hedges to Taylor	17	20,870	5 80
McCullough to Albert	53	70,600	4 75
Hander to Maynes	60	81,280	6 00
Cunningham to McArdle	19	20,380	6 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Warner to Maynes	14	19,270	5 87
Cunningham to Lamb	15	19,440	5 75
Sadler, Haven & Co. sold for:			
Allen to Gallagher	36	36,420	3 50
David to Graff	19	19,920	5 25
Davids to Gallagher	15	17,070	5 00
Davids to Kelly	35	39,200	5 15
Black to Allen	10	8,040	4 15
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Shockley to McFillin	46	46,080	
Juvenali to Hadden	46	46,440	6 05

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Horst to Buck	17	19,460	5 15
Campbell to Smith & M	39	36,300	5 62
Porpejoy to Bell	40	46,520	6 25
Campbell to Smith & M	64	81,840	6 12
Bender to Styer	44	41,530	4 15
Sands to Lamb & M	18	19,900	5 62
Needy to Gallagher	19	21,020	5 25
Wickam to Marks & T	17	20,740	6 80
Bender to Bailey	31	31,760	5 25
Hamilton to Krauss	17	20,720	5 50
Farrall to Evans	34	38,440	5 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, differed but slightly from that of last week, 96 cars against 92; the market, however, has been hard all week and prices are ¼ to ½ lower; we now quote as follows: Extra, 6c; good to prime, 5½ to 5¾; fair to medium, 4¾@5¼; inferior to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3@3¾; scalawags and bucks, 2@2½. Lambs may be quoted at 4@6¼ cts per lb.

Holmes L & Co. sold for:	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Gildey to Erisman	232	21,260	4 00
Klutz to Buckwalter	393	31,94	3 85
Needy to Hill	217	20,450	4 00
Musser to McDonough	31	2,470	5 10
Head & G to Hill	429	35,5 0	4 75
Bryan to Pearce	198	15,370	4 50
Bush "	90	7,200	4 30
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Latta to Pancoast	195	16,680	4 60
Quinn to Pearce	116	11,020	4 25
Swoland to Pearce	146	13,690	4 35
Givens to Buckwalter	350	30,710	4 15
" " Erisman	39	1,700	5 00
Ruber to Pearce	182	15,330	4 25
Wright to Mike	56	1,455	5 0
" Buckwalter	164	14,450	4 20
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Hupp & P to Alcorn	219	17,170	4 32
Sadler, H & Co sold for:			
Broadstreet to Dietrick	218	16,300	3 75
Anderson "	138	10,000	4 00
Casterline to Landis	21	18,840	4 5
Lindlin "	106	9,150	4 80

HOGS.

Receipts 160 cars against 100 last week; notwithstanding the large increase in receipts the market has been fairly active, though prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are lower; Acod Philadelphias, Philadelphia Hows, 4 80@4.90; Yorkers, 4.65@4.80—on Monday there were some few sales at 5, and even 5.10. Following is a partial report of the sales during the past three days:

Holmes, Lafferty & Co sold for:	No.	Wgt.	Price
Greadilah to Gilbert	53	11,770	4 65
Kent " "	48	10,350	4 80
Gorden " "	38	8,120	4 70
Horn " "	73	10,540	4 70
Musser to Krause	112	21,620	4 80
Conklin to Orr & Williams	441	88,680	4 75
" " Rogers	98	18,440	4 65
Burrell to Gillett	89	19,300	4 65
Guckenheimer & Co to Gillett	62	18,600	4 75
Thompson to Reysenbluer	84	22,060	4 80
" "	128	38,550	4 80
Gildey to Voetter & B	61	16,070	4 80
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Calhoun to Voetter	264	62,930	4 75
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Church to Orr & Williams	20	3,620	4 75
" " Gillett	38	7,240	4 75
" " Roger	20	1,720	4 80
Rowlen to Imhoff	166	45,440	4 70
" " Hedges	60	12,240	4 60
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold for:			
Mackenan to Gillett	47	9,330	4 75
Fort, S & Co to McBride	117	22,790	5 00
" " Erisman	124	22,550	5 00
" " Gillett	95	18,780	4 75
Hunter to Newsort	45	8,250	4 75
Bailey to Gillett	471	86,850	4 75
" " Keys	95	17,100	4 80
" " Erisman	129	22,320	4 80
Fort, S & Co to Imhoff & Co	63	22,250	
" " "	237	41,610	4 75
Davis "	87	15,950	4 80

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871.

The oil market has been heavy all week, and there has been a pretty sharp decline in both crude and refined within so brief a period of time; and the steady decline has not been without its effect in retarding business, as buyers generally, as is nearly always the case on a drooping market, will hold off just as long as there is any prospect of a further decline. Then the reports of increased production have exerted a "bearish" influence, and there are some who a few weeks ago were strongly impressed with the belief in higher prices during the last half of the year, have changed their minds. Judging from the increased offerings from above, it is evident that the producers do not expect any advance, but, on the contrary, indicates that they are apprehensive of a decline; otherwise they would not be so anxious to sell. Refined has dragged all week and closes dull and heavy, with a still further decline in prices, as compared with yesterday.

Receipts of crude this week, 32,292 bbls.; same week in 1870, 29,778 bbls.; January 1st to date, 590,833 bbls.; same time last year, 588,571 bbls. Exports refined this week, 18,665 bbls.; against 17,111 bbls. last week; January 1st to date, 279,522 bbls. against 338,593 bbls same time last year. Sales this week, 39,930 bbls. crude; 9,000 bbls. refined; last week, 35,000 bbls. crude, 15,500 bbls. refined.

CRUDE.

Sales of seller all year at 12 cts, a decline of a¼ within the past few days. Seller July nominal at 12¾. Spot at Parker at $4.85@4.90; seller 30 days $4.87½; seller all year no offers. Closed at 4.82½; lines July to December offered at $5, at Oil City.

REFINED.

No sales—market weak and prices lower; spot nominal at 25¼; July 25¾; August last half, 25¾; last half 25⅞; September, 25¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales of city make at $1.70, delivered, now held generally at $1.75. Country barrels still quoted at $1.35.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Forsyth's Ref 698, account J B Barbour; Citizens Oil Works 576, account O C & A R R; Vista O W 276, account Fisher Bro; Standard O W 90, account J Manhall; Brilliant O W 440, account Lockhart, F & Co; Star O W 124, account P Hutchinson; Spray O W 148, account L Hepler; Union O W 150, account Yates & G; Nonpariel O W 462, account same; Citizens O W 414, account same; Standard O W 74, account same; Sunbeam O W 222, account Wm Stewart; Tarentum O W 160, rcount P Hutchinson; Vista O W 462, account McKelvy, Commercial O W 474, account Mr. Coomes and O W 474, account same; Forsyth's O W 474, account T Hackett; Peerless O W 228, account Duncan & Young.

Total 5,622

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H & Co., 53 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philada.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 212 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 415 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 628 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 467 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co, Phila.

Livingston & Bro., 49 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Montzeimer & Koehler & Co., 45½ bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Philada.

Standard Oil Co. 446 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philada.

Braun & Wagner 498 bbls refined oil to Waring, Kinz & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

John Spear 50 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & 54 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 261 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKeiry & Co. 407 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 3,716 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, July 15—12 M—Market quiet and dull; refined touched 25¾c yesterday, which price is for sale for July; crude is very dull at 14¾c to 14½c; no transactions to report.

3 P. M.—Market quiet, but a shade firmer; crude held at 14¾c to 14½c; no bids; refined, 25¾c, at which price a cargo of 3,000 bbls was sold.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15—12:30 P. M.—crude, 14c; refined, July, 25¾@25¾c; August, first half, 25¾c bid; first half of September 25¾c bid.

5 P. M.—Crude, 14c; refined, July, 25¾c; August, 25¾@25¾c; september, 25¾@26c.

6:30 P. M.—July, 25¾c; August and October, 25¾@25¾c; September and December, 26c asked; crude, 14c.

PARKERSBURG, July 15—11:20 A. M.—Market dull and firm at $4 80 to $4.85.

OIL CITY, July 15—12:20 P. M.—Market dull; about $5 to $5.05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton steady; middling upland 21c. Flour dull and drooping; superfine western and State $4.90@5.20; common to good extra $5.40@5.90; good to choice $5.70@6.30; white western extra $6.30@6.85; Ohio extra $4.35@6.30; St. Louis $5.75@9.00. Rye flour heavy at $4.10@5.50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 94¢. Wheat dull but unchanged at $1.42@1.43; very choice $1.45; red and amber $1.45@1.50; new white Illinois $1.35. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower; common western mixed 67@70c; good to choice 71@71¾c; yellow 72@74c. Oats dull and a shade lower; western and Ohio 64¾@70c. Leather steady at 26@28c. Orinoco 24¾@27½c. Wool active at full prices; extra Ohio 62@64c; unwashed 42@50c; lambs pulled 58@58c; tubbed 67@72½c. Hops quiet. Coffee steady; Rio 13¾@19c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Rice 8@8¾c. Crude petroleum 14¼c; refined 25¾c. Provisions and pork dull and declined; mess $14.50@14.75; prime pork new $13@13.75; September $15.00; hams 20@22c; prime pork 20@25c; cut-meats and hams 10@15c; shoulders 8¼@8½c; middles inactive. Lard firm; prime steam lie; kettle dried lie. Butter heavy; western 10@20c; State 15@28c. Cheese heavy at 9@11¾c.

LATEST—Flour dull and drooping at $5.40@6.00. Wheat heavy at $1.65@1.70. Lard steady, with prime steam at 10¾c bid and lic asked. Eggs strong and active at 21@22c.

Metals—Copper: manufactured steady at 30c; Ingot firm at 22c. Iron: Scotch pig quiet at $20@24; do United States steady at $32@35; Bar $72@73; Russian sheet firm at 12¾@13¾c; gold. Nails steady at $4.25; clinch $5.75@6.25; horseshoe $10@11.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and depressed.

WHEAT—Dull and declined 3¼@4c; No 2 spring $1.13¾@1.13¾. Trade afternoon firmer and fairly active; $1.14¾ for July; $1.14¾ for C. 155¢; do plain 144¢. Rye steady at 91c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Corn drooping; mixed 73c; yellow 75c; white 78@79c. Oats quiet at 68@70c. Bran dull; sacks unchanged. Bank sterling 2¾ sight ¾ premium. Gold 112¾. Cotton dull; sales 500 good ordinary 16¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¾@20c. Receipts 1,587; no exports; stock 63,565.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Flour steady. Wheat demand fair, but lower; No 1 red winter $1.35; sales of 2,000 bushels and 11 cars; new $1.26; No 2 red winter new $1.20. 3 white Canada $1.30. Corn firm; now nothing 65c. Oats dull; No 1 58c. Crude petroleum dull and lower at $5.50@5.55; refined 25c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Flour—extra spring 10@15c lower; $5.15@5.35 for medium No 2. Wheat panicky; $1.13¾ for regular and seller July; $1.12 for seller August; No 1 $1.15. Oats—No 2 scarce at 45¢. Corn—No 2 mixed 53¢ a downward tendency at 51¾c. Rye—No 1 70c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; sales white Wabash $1.34; amber Michigan $1.30¾; No 1 red $1.30; No 2 do $1.25, old $1.30; No 3 do old $1.23. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 57¾c; low do 57c. Oats dull and nominal.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour dull and unsettled; western family $6.75@7.50. Wheat dull and drooping; Ohio red $1.35@1.40; Canada 1.40. Corn dull; mixed western 70@72c. Oats scarce and firm; western 56@59c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 94@95c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Cotton dull at 20c.

MOBILE, July 15.—Cotton dull at 20c.

GALVESTON, July 15.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 19c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 15.—Wheat; very little doing; No 1 white $1.40; No 1 Treadwell $1.45. Oats firm at 56@c. Corn quiet and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 15.—1 cars Iron, Mullen & M; 25 bales husks, W F & G Nobles; 1c, lumber; 1 do, oil cake, Wm Hastings; 1 do, bran, Gilmore & Co; 1 do, hay, Wm Hastings; 180 bbls flour, 50 bxs y cakes, T C Jenkins & Bro; 222 bgs oats, Schmidtsoe & H; 1 car oats, Dan Wallace; 1 do, flour, M Herron; 1 car iron ore, Bryan & C; 50 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do do, S P Sartver & Co; 54 do do, N J Bryden; 15 sks rags, Hyde, Hartfield & M; 1 car wool, S K Wilson; 28 bbls lub oil, Geo E Palmer & Co; 5 bbls potatoes, Henry Rea Jr; 18 carboys acid, James Fee & Co; 1 car hides, Singer, Nimick & Co; 20 bbls spirits, M Grogan & Co; 2 bbls honey, C O Perrine; 5 bbls lubrics, M Byers; 25 carboys acid, Hechtel, Ewing; 25 bbls spirits, Little & M; 25 do h wines, John McCullough; 20 bbls l oil, Penna R R; 1 car s iron, Zug & Co; 10 tons iron, J Blanchard; 25 do s shoulders, Reese Owens; 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 1 do rye, McBane & Asjer; 3 cars lumber, Mellor Bros; 1 car oats, S H Floyd & Co; 10 bbls spirits, Kerr & D.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 15.—6 cars metal, Shoenmeyer, B & Co; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, W & Co; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 100 pigs iron Nimick & Co; 60 lus ea ore, Wood, Harbaugh & Co; 55 g stones, F Alden; 1 car lumber, J P & J W Large; 1 do lumber, W W Rigding; 12 bbls lub, oil, W Tullo; 10 bbls oil, Harrison & Ewing; 4 bgs nuts, McCullough, S & Co; 1 bdls chairs, T B Young & Co; 45 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 2 cars lumber, Pgh & Connellsburgh R. R; 184 plow beams, J H Gamble; 38 sks oats, McBane & A jer; 4 bbls eggs, 11 do potatoes, Weigt, Mahood & Co; 15 bbls apples, Marshall & Co; 10 do potatoes, Wm Beeson; 10 bbls potatoes, H Riddle; 49 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 10 do apples, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 15 do do, 6 do pairs, 1 do eggs, Volgt, M & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, July 15—4 cadds tobacco, Carter, Bros & Co; 10 do do, Wm Beeson; 25 bxs feed, 5 bbls flour, Schmidbach & Hyle; 25 bgs corn meal, F Craighead; 25 bbls flour, S Lindsay & Co; 2 cars s corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 40 bbls hay, McQuiston & Sadik; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co, 25 tcs s chains, Reese Owens; 5 bbls whisky, F X Raible & Son; 5 tcs hams, L J Blanchard, & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Clark, Mayo & Co; 100 g s nuts, Janker & D; 1 trc hams, 1 bbl do, 10 pcs lace, 5 tcs hams, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 3 cars stoves, Alys & Robertson; 1 do do, Burke & Wood.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 15—4 cars lime stone, shoenberger, A & Co; 1 bdls blue, 6 carboys, B L Fahnestock & Co; 3 cars iron ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car meal, Kay & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 car, Coalmiddleman; 1 caddy tob, Porterfield & Co; 11 beef hides, 1 bdls, c skins, J Strnckrath & Co; 1 bx shoes, J H Rowland; 3

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

The Rooms of the Y. M. C. A. will be closed for a thorough cleansing on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. During these days the noon-day prayer-meeting will be held in the S. S. room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street.

J. S. Golden, Esq.—The announcement in the GAZETTE of Saturday that this gentleman had committed suicide was derived from a letter in the Titusville *Herald*, over the name of a respectable citizen of Kittanning. This letter, we are happy to state, was a forgery, and Mr. Golden "still lives."

Severe Cut.—On Saturday evening, John Bopp, a butcher living in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, cut himself in the arm with a butcher knife, severing the radial artery. The cut was quite severe, and bled profusely. The injured man was taken to Dr. F. Scherer's office, where the wound was dressed.

Applied for Charter.—Application was made in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday by the incorporators of the Roman Catholic church in Mifflin township for a charter of incorporation of the St. Peter's Beneficial Society. The articles of the constitution of the society were presented, and the Court, after examining the papers, ordered a notice to be published for three weeks, after which, if no objection be made, the charter will be granted.

Barratry.—David Ford was before Mayor Brush on Saturday on a charge of entering prosecutions against several saloon keepers for the purpose of extorting money from them. The information was made by Officer George W. Garrison. It would seem that the wrong-doings of David in this way are by no means few or far between, as a bond of one thousand dollars bail, for a hearing this afternoon, the accused was committed to jail.

Drowned in the Allegheny.—At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Patrick Davin, who resided on Negley's Run, on the back of the Allegheny river, about seven miles above the city, was drowned while bathing. He had disrobed himself and waded out on a raft, from which he jumped into the water, and it is supposed he was taken with cramp, as he at once sank and was seen no more. The neighbors soon collected, and upon searching for several hours, succeeded in recovering the body. Notice was sent to the Coroner's office.

A Burning Well.

An oil well near Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, took fire Saturday morning, producing great excitement in the neighborhood. The well was being drilled for oil and had reached the depth of 1,300. On the 4th inst., a vein of water was struck, and the column was forced fully one hundred feet above the top of the derrick. The water and gas flowed uninterruptedly ever since that time. Saturday morning the gas ignited, and the flames shot up to the height of fifty or five feet. Steps were taken immediately to smother the fire, but at last accounts they were unavailing.

Suspected Foul Play.

A woman came to the city Saturday morning, from the vicinity of Aipsville, in search of her husband, who she stated left home three weeks ago. She stated that she believed the body found in the Monongahela river a few days ago bore a striking resemblance to the man, and that the face downward, the head resting on the right hand, the fore-finger in the mouth, with the teeth tightly closed, and fingers of the left hand, were identical with her husband. The woman's description was also considerably bitten, and a piece bitten from the upper lip.

THE WATCH, MONEY AND PAPERS

were taken charge of by Messrs. Smithson and Erwin, who, after counting the money and making a note of the amount, placed it, together with the other effects, in the hands of Justice Peter Henry Shoaf. Those having will hold the same until called for by the Coroner. Meanwhile the body lies in the field where it was discovered, awaiting the arrival of the proper officer (the Coroner) whose whereabouts yesterday could not be learned, notwithstanding the fact that there were no less than four cases claiming his attention.

THE DECEASED.

Nothing further is known of the deceased than that which was learned from the papers found in his pockets, and there was nothing to give the slightest clue to the cause which prompted him to do the deed. From the mention of "Calka" and "stock" in the memoranda, however, it would seem reasonable to suppose that Coulson was a merchant or peddler, most probably the latter. He appeared to have been aged about forty years.

AN EXPLOSION FEARED.

Mr. Kirk Tries to Build Another Powder Magazine—Residents in the Neighborhood Object—A Preliminary Injunction Granted.

Mr. Arthur Kirk seems to have considerable trouble in securing a place to keep his powder dry. His troubles commenced with his appearance in mercantile circles as a dealer in this explosive article and all his efforts to establish or construct a magazine were heartily opposed—and perhaps laudably too, for few people consider a powder magazine a desirable attraction in the neighborhood of their premises. Mr. Kirk's latest trouble comes from an attempt to locate in a spot about a mile and a quarter north west of Sharpsburg. Remembering his former experiences, he seems to have been duly cautious in the selection of a site, and fixed upon the 8th of June as the time when the citizens would be notified that he would erect his magazine. The water and gas flowed uninterruptedly ever since that time. Saturday morning the gas ignited, and the flames shot up to the height of fifty or five feet. Steps were taken immediately to smother the fire, but at last accounts they were unavailing.

Conjugal Disturbances.

The domestic grievances of Mrs. Anna M. Brown were made the subject of a petition filed in the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday morning, by her best friend, Wm. O. McKinley, in which she avers that her conjugal career was commenced, to all appearances happily, on the 30th day of August, 1868, and continued until June 27th, 1871, she continued to live with her husband, Dr. John Brown, but at that time insult and injury, which for some time previous he has been making her life miserable, culminated and she left the domicile of the Brown house. She now desires to be separated from the hymeneal bonds which connect her with the offending John, and to get such relief in money as is consistent with his circumstances in the judgment of the Court. A subpœna was awarded, and the case will be investigated.

The Court appointed a commissioner in the case of Rachel Dempsey, who desires to be released from all allegiance to her husband John Graham.

Adopting the Boys.

Saturday morning a petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas from Henry and Sarah Osborne, asking that Henry Goodall and Michael Smith be declared their legally adopted children. The petition set forth that Goodall was twenty years of age; that both his parents were dead; that for several years past he had found a home in the Osborne family in relation to Smith it was stated that he was an orphan boy, and that he had been adopted by the Osbornes in 1865 when his mother died, and that his father, who seems not to have been possessed of any superabundant degree of affection, had not visited him for three years, and in fact had so absented himself that his whereabouts were not known.

The petition was accompanied by affidavits establishing the moral character of the petitioners and their ability to support the boys, complied with. Each of the boys having the name of Osborne affixed to their other titles.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Child Falls Ten Feet Out of a Window.

A little child of Mr. L. Smith, residing in West Pittsburgh, met with a serious accident on Friday evening. The child, which is only about five years of age, was leaning out of the window which is in the second story about ten feet from the ground when it lost its balance and was precipitated to the ground. Dr. E. F. McCord was called in and on his arrival before he arrived the child was seized with convulsions, and every moment was expected to be its last. It has since been taken home and to place it beyond immediate danger, though it is feared that the little fellow has sustained internal injuries that may yet develop themselves.

COLLISION.

Two Trains on the A. V. R. R. Collide—Twelve Persons Injured.

On Saturday at about half-past five o'clock two freight trains collided on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Smoky City station, a short distance from Franklin, and a number of persons were seriously injured. The trains were both bound south. The first section, having a coach attached for the purpose of carrying passengers, had stopped at Smoky City station to exchange engines, and was just moving off when the second section came dashing around a short curve and into the rear end of the first section. There were about twenty-five persons on board, but most of them jumped from the train in time to save their lives. Twelve persons were badly hurt in all. Trains were delayed several hours by the accident, but the road is again clear.

MAGISTERIAL GRIEF.

A Justice in Trouble—Charged with Misdemeanor in Office—The Story of the Prosecution.

Those genial and generally jovial guardians of the law, aldermen and justices of the peace, better known as the usually peaceful current of the magisterial lives disturbed by unpleasant ripples—an unpleasant fact, the force of which is just now being disagreeably experienced by Justice Eisesser, of the Borough of Etna, near Sharpsburg. The trouble happens to the dispenser of justice in this case on the 8th day of May last an information was made before him against one John Shultz for perjury. The accused was committed on the 25th of the same month—after great trouble it is said—and the case came up for a hearing June 7th. This, however, was postponed to the 24th of that month—Justice made entries on his docket that John Shultz and his counsel, Thomas M. Marshall, had given bail for the appearance of the accused for a hearing May 27th—the bail being fixed at $1,200. The appointed time came, but not Shultz, and then it pointed time came, but not Shultz, and then it appeared, so the allegation goes, that the entry in the docket was false, and that Mr. Marshall had never been at the office, and did not sign any bail.

In the meantime the aggravating circumstance connected with the case was the fact that the accused party has "skipped" and has not put in an appearance since; it is believed that he has left the State.

The information was made against the Justice by Michael Shultz, the party whose name is said to have been forged, and who suffers by the absence of the other Shultz, his nephew.

Alderman Eggers had the case up before him on Saturday, when Justice Eisesser waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for Court.

SUICIDE OF A STRANGER.

He Dies in a Field Near Perrysville from the Effects of Morphia—A Bequest of Property and Other Evidences of Premeditation—No Coroner—No Inquest.

A case of self-destruction containing many peculiar and interesting circumstances occurred yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Perrysville. The scene of the suicide is at a point known as "Roedelheim's Hill," a short distance from Keating's Hotel. It appears that a young Mr. Roedelheim was walking through a field about seven o'clock yesterday morning, when he discovered a man lying under a tree. He approached him, found him snoring heavily, as if in a deep slumber, and supposing that the man was drunk, Mr. R. did not molest him. About two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Roedelheim had occasion to go that way again. This time the stranger was motionless, and it was soon ascertained that he was dead. The news spread rapidly through the neighborhood, and ere long a large crowd of country people had collected around the dead body. Not one there, however, would touch the corpse, as people generally have the impression that the law forbids any interference in cases of this kind until the arrival of the Coroner.

At length two gentlemen of this city and Allegheny, Messrs. H. B. Smithson and A. W. Erwin, came upon the scene, and they at once proceeded to examine into the case. Finding that no one would take the responsibility of examining the dead stranger's effects, they searched his pockets, finding a silver watch, $108.75 in money, and two or three letters. They also discovered in one of the pockets a bottle filled with sulphate of morphine, and but little of the contents in the bottle about one-third full of the same drug.

HIS NAME AND RESIDENCE.

From papers found in the pocket of deceased it appears that his name was Thomas A. Coulson, and that he had formerly resided at Youngstown, Ohio. There were other documents to indicate that he was well-known to persons in Altoona, and Petroleum Center, and that his relatives reside in Europe.

HIS DISPOSITION OF HIS EFFECTS.

In an inside pocket of his vest was found a neatly folded slip of paper containing the following, written with a pencil: "Send my pocket book to Mrs. B. Schiesenger, Petroleum Center. All my stock to be divided between Mrs. Hollingsworth, Youngstown, Ohio, and Mrs. B. Schiesenger, Petroleum Center; two-thirds to go to Mrs. Hollingsworth, and one-third to Mrs Schiesenger. THOMAS A. COULSON."

ANOTHER BEQUEST.

A letter was found in one of his coat pockets, dated at Altoona, and signed G. A. Dewey, containing a description of the town, its workshops, etc. Across a blank page on the paper was written with a pencil the following: "Please take the three dollar silks and divide between yourself and Ada. Take the two and a half dollar silks you will give to Miss Emma Harris, or Pittsburgh, as a token of my regard and esteem for you." Underneath was also written "Shady DeArcy: If you visit Europe, let the folks the life I have lived in Youngstown."

INDICATIONS OF GREAT SUFFERING.

The appearance of the corpse indicated that the unfortunate man must have suffered great agony. His body was lying on its back, the face downward, the head resting on the right hand, the fore-finger in the mouth, with the teeth tightly closed, and fingers of the left hand. The nether lip was also considerably bitten, and a piece bitten from the upper lip.

THE WATCH, MONEY AND PAPERS

were taken charge of by Messrs. Smithson and Erwin, who, after counting the money and making a note of the amount, placed it, together with the other effects, in the hands of Justice Peter Henry Shoaf. Those having will hold the same until called for by the Coroner. Meanwhile the body lies in the field where it was discovered, awaiting the arrival of the proper officer (the Coroner) whose whereabouts yesterday could not be learned, notwithstanding the fact that there were no less than four cases claiming his attention.

THE DECEASED.

Nothing further is known of the deceased than that which was learned from the papers found in his pockets, and there was nothing to give the slightest clue to the cause which prompted him to do the deed. From the mention of "Calka" and "stock" in the memoranda, however, it would seem reasonable to suppose that Coulson was a merchant or peddler, most probably the latter. He appeared to have been aged about forty years.

AN EXPLOSION FEARED.

Mr. Kirk Tries to Build Another Powder Magazine—Residents in the Neighborhood Object—A Preliminary Injunction Granted.

Mr. Arthur Kirk seems to have considerable trouble in securing a place to keep his powder dry. His troubles commenced with his appearance in mercantile circles as a dealer in this explosive article and all his efforts to establish or construct a magazine were heartily opposed—and perhaps laudably too, for few people consider a powder magazine a desirable attraction in the neighborhood of their premises. Mr. Kirk's latest trouble comes from an attempt to locate in a spot about a mile and a quarter north west of Sharpsburg. Remembering his former experiences, he seems to have been duly cautious in the selection of a site, and fixed upon the 8th of June as the time when the citizens would be notified that he would erect his magazine. The water and gas flowed uninterruptedly ever since that time. Saturday morning the gas ignited, and the flames shot up to the height of fifty or five feet. Steps were taken immediately to smother the fire, but at last accounts they were unavailing.

Conjugal Disturbances.

The domestic grievances of Mrs. Anna M. Brown were made the subject of a petition filed in the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday morning, by her best friend, Wm. O. McKinley, in which she avers that her conjugal career was commenced, to all appearances happily, on the 30th day of August, 1868, and continued until June 27th, 1871, she continued to live with her husband, Dr. John Brown, but at that time insult and injury, which for some time previous he has been making her life miserable, culminated and she left the domicile of the Brown house. She now desires to be separated from the hymeneal bonds which connect her with the offending John, and to get such relief in money as is consistent with his circumstances in the judgment of the Court. A subpœna was awarded, and the case will be investigated.

The Court appointed a commissioner in the case of Rachel Dempsey, who desires to be released from all allegiance to her husband John Graham.

Adopting the Boys.

Saturday morning a petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas from Henry and Sarah Osborne, asking that Henry Goodall and Michael Smith be declared their legally adopted children. The petition set forth that Goodall was twenty years of age; that both his parents were dead; that for several years past he had found a home in the Osborne family in relation to Smith it was stated that he was an orphan boy, and that he had been adopted by the Osbornes in 1865 when his mother died, and that his father, who seems not to have been possessed of any superabundant degree of affection, had not visited him for three years, and in fact had so absented himself that his whereabouts were not known.

The petition was accompanied by affidavits establishing the moral character of the petitioners and their ability to support the boys, complied with. Each of the boys having the name of Osborne affixed to their other titles.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Child Falls Ten Feet Out of a Window.

A little child of Mr. L. Smith, residing in West Pittsburgh, met with a serious accident on Friday evening. The child, which is only about five years of age, was leaning out of the window which is in the second story about ten feet from the ground when it lost its balance and was precipitated to the ground. Dr. E. F. McCord was called in and on his arrival before he arrived the child was seized with convulsions, and every moment was expected to be its last. It has since been taken home and to place it beyond immediate danger, though it is feared that the little fellow has sustained internal injuries that may yet develop themselves.

COLLISION.

Two Trains on the A. V. R. R. Collide—Twelve Persons Injured.

On Saturday at about half-past five o'clock two freight trains collided on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Smoky City station, a short distance from Franklin, and a number of persons were seriously injured. The trains were both bound south. The first section, having a coach attached for the purpose of carrying passengers, had stopped at Smoky City station to exchange engines, and was just moving off when the second section came dashing around a short curve and into the rear end of the first section. There were about twenty-five persons on board, but most of them jumped from the train in time to save their lives. Twelve persons were badly hurt in all. Trains were delayed several hours by the accident, but the road is again clear.

MAGISTERIAL GRIEF.

A Justice in Trouble—Charged with Misdemeanor in Office—The Story of the Prosecution.

Those genial and generally jovial guardians of the law, aldermen and justices of the peace, better known as the usually peaceful current of the magisterial lives disturbed by unpleasant ripples—an unpleasant fact, the force of which is just now being disagreeably experienced by Justice Eisesser, of the Borough of Etna, near Sharpsburg. The trouble happens to the dispenser of justice in this case on the 8th day of May last an information was made before him against one John Shultz for perjury. The accused was committed on the 25th of the same month—after great trouble it is said—and the case came up for a hearing June 7th. This, however, was postponed to the 24th of that month—Justice made entries on his docket that John Shultz and his counsel, Thomas M. Marshall, had given bail for the appearance of the accused for a hearing May 27th—the bail being fixed at $1,200. The appointed time came, but not Shultz, and then it appeared, so the allegation goes, that the entry in the docket was false, and that Mr. Marshall had never been at the office, and did not sign any bail.

In the meantime the aggravating circumstance connected with the case was the fact that the accused party has "skipped" and has not put in an appearance since; it is believed that he has left the State.

The information was made against the Justice by Michael Shultz, the party whose name is said to have been forged, and who suffers by the absence of the other Shultz, his nephew.

Alderman Eggers had the case up before him on Saturday, when Justice Eisesser waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for Court.

BREVITIES.

LOOK out for suicide.

LAST NIGHT was cooler.

TRY STREET WAR ended.

DUST laid for the present.

HARVEST HOMES presently.

LOTS of Minstrel troupes coming.

WHERE was Coroner West yesterday?

HAMPTON'S BATTERY will visit Canonsburg with the Greys.

THE FINANCE Committee has not yet audited those bills.

THERE were no stones thrown at the procession yesterday.

THE TOWER of the new Trinity Church is being rapidly completed.

SOUTH SIDE folks don't think the proposed new Town Hall large enough.

SINCE the Coroner's office has been made a salaried office, is hard to find.

THE MUTUALS, of New York, will give the Enterprise Club a "hitch" soon.

MESSRS. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS' new mill will soon be ready for occupancy.

THE snag in the channel of the Ohio river, opposite Wellsville, has been removed.

THE transfer of the Heath Zouaves to the Geary Regiment has been effected officially.

THE new fountain in the South Park, put in operation on Friday, attracts universal attention.

THOUSANDS were disappointed at the absence of the Band in the Park Saturday night.

IT IS SAID that a veteran battalion is to be formed, with General J. B. Sweitzer as Commander.

JOHN MCGINN was fined five dollars on Saturday for trotting over the Allegheny Suspension Bridge.

THE attendance at many of the city churches yesterday, was quite limited because of the excessive heat.

THERE seemed to be an extraordinary amount of fatality in the city and neighborhood yesterday.

FISHING in Florida is more profitable than in Pennsylvania. A $5,000 diamond was found in a fish there recently.

THE run on Marshal Murdock, to be put on the U. S. jury that convenes to-day at Erie was immense last week.

THE Trustees of Allegheny College, Meadville, have decided to establish a Law Department in that Institution.

IT required no military or police to guard the procession. Orangemen went to church and minded their own business.

ALLEGHENY should have more drinking fountains—perhaps a description of those in its workshops, etc. Across a blank page of the paper was written with a pencil the following: "Please take the three dollar silks and divide between yourself and Ada. Take the two and a half dollar silks you will give to Miss Emma Harris, or Pittsburgh, as a token of my regard and esteem for you." Underneath was also written "Shady DeArcy: If you visit Europe, let the folks the life I have lived in Youngstown."

INDICATIONS OF GREAT SUFFERING.

The appearance of the corpse indicated that the unfortunate man must have suffered great agony. His body was lying on its back, the face downward, the head resting on the right hand, the fore-finger in the mouth, with the teeth tightly closed, and fingers of the left hand. The nether lip was also considerably bitten, and a piece bitten from the upper lip.

THE WATCH, MONEY AND PAPERS

were taken charge of by Messrs. Smithson and Erwin, who, after counting the money and making a note of the amount, placed it, together with the other effects, in the hands of Justice Peter Henry Shoaf. Those having will hold the same until called for by the Coroner. Meanwhile the body lies in the field where it was discovered, awaiting the arrival of the proper officer (the Coroner) whose whereabouts yesterday could not be learned, notwithstanding the fact that there were no less than four cases claiming his attention.

THE DECEASED.

Nothing further is known of the deceased than that which was learned from the papers found in his pockets, and there was nothing to give the slightest clue to the cause which prompted him to do the deed. From the mention of "Calka" and "stock" in the memoranda, however, it would seem reasonable to suppose that Coulson was a merchant or peddler, most probably the latter. He appeared to have been aged about forty years.

AN EXPLOSION FEARED.

Mr. Kirk Tries to Build Another Powder Magazine—Residents in the Neighborhood Object—A Preliminary Injunction Granted.

Mr. Arthur Kirk seems to have considerable trouble in securing a place to keep his powder dry. His troubles commenced with his appearance in mercantile circles as a dealer in this explosive article and all his efforts to establish or construct a magazine were heartily opposed—and perhaps laudably too, for few people consider a powder magazine a desirable attraction in the neighborhood of their premises. Mr. Kirk's latest trouble comes from an attempt to locate in a spot about a mile and a quarter north west of Sharpsburg. Remembering his former experiences, he seems to have been duly cautious in the selection of a site, and fixed upon the 8th of June as the time when the citizens would be notified that he would erect his magazine. The water and gas flowed uninterruptedly ever since that time. Saturday morning the gas ignited, and the flames shot up to the height of fifty or five feet. Steps were taken immediately to smother the fire, but at last accounts they were unavailing.

Conjugal Disturbances.

The domestic grievances of Mrs. Anna M. Brown were made the subject of a petition filed in the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday morning, by her best friend, Wm. O. McKinley, in which she avers that her conjugal career was commenced, to all appearances happily, on the 30th day of August, 1868, and continued until June 27th, 1871, she continued to live with her husband, Dr. John Brown, but at that time insult and injury, which for some time previous he has been making her life miserable, culminated and she left the domicile of the Brown house. She now desires to be separated from the hymeneal bonds which connect her with the offending John, and to get such relief in money as is consistent with his circumstances in the judgment of the Court. A subpœna was awarded, and the case will be investigated.

The Court appointed a commissioner in the case of Rachel Dempsey, who desires to be released from all allegiance to her husband John Graham.

Adopting the Boys.

Saturday morning a petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas from Henry and Sarah Osborne, asking that Henry Goodall and Michael Smith be declared their legally adopted children. The petition set forth that Goodall was twenty years of age; that both his parents were dead; that for several years past he had found a home in the Osborne family in relation to Smith it was stated that he was an orphan boy, and that he had been adopted by the Osbornes in 1865 when his mother died, and that his father, who seems not to have been possessed of any superabundant degree of affection, had not visited him for three years, and in fact had so absented himself that his whereabouts were not known.

The petition was accompanied by affidavits establishing the moral character of the petitioners and their ability to support the boys, complied with. Each of the boys having the name of Osborne affixed to their other titles.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Child Falls Ten Feet Out of a Window.

A little child of Mr. L. Smith, residing in West Pittsburgh, met with a serious accident on Friday evening. The child, which is only about five years of age, was leaning out of the window which is in the second story about ten feet from the ground when it lost its balance and was precipitated to the ground. Dr. E. F. McCord was called in and on his arrival before he arrived the child was seized with convulsions, and every moment was expected to be its last. It has since been taken home and to place it beyond immediate danger, though it is feared that the little fellow has sustained internal injuries that may yet develop themselves.

COLLISION.

Two Trains on the A. V. R. R. Collide—Twelve Persons Injured.

On Saturday at about half-past five o'clock two freight trains collided on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Smoky City station, a short distance from Franklin, and a number of persons were seriously injured. The trains were both bound south. The first section, having a coach attached for the purpose of carrying passengers, had stopped at Smoky City station to exchange engines, and was just moving off when the second section came dashing around a short curve and into the rear end of the first section. There were about twenty-five persons on board, but most of them jumped from the train in time to save their lives. Twelve persons were badly hurt in all. Trains were delayed several hours by the accident, but the road is again clear.

MAGISTERIAL GRIEF.

A Justice in Trouble—Charged with Misdemeanor in Office—The Story of the Prosecution.

Those genial and generally jovial guardians of the law, aldermen and justices of the peace, better known as the usually peaceful current of the magisterial lives disturbed by unpleasant ripples—an unpleasant fact, the force of which is just now being disagreeably experienced by Justice Eisesser, of the Borough of Etna, near Sharpsburg. The trouble happens to the dispenser of justice in this case on the 8th day of May last an information was made before him against one John Shultz for perjury. The accused was committed on the 25th of the same month—after great trouble it is said—and the case came up for a hearing June 7th. This, however, was postponed to the 24th of that month—Justice made entries on his docket that John Shultz and his counsel, Thomas M. Marshall, had given bail for the appearance of the accused for a hearing May 27th—the bail being fixed at $1,200. The appointed time came, but not Shultz, and then it appeared, so the allegation goes, that the entry in the docket was false, and that Mr. Marshall had never been at the office, and did not sign any bail.

In the meantime the aggravating circumstance connected with the case was the fact that the accused party has "skipped" and has not put in an appearance since; it is believed that he has left the State.

The information was made against the Justice by Michael Shultz, the party whose name is said to have been forged, and who suffers by the absence of the other Shultz, his nephew.

Alderman Eggers had the case up before him on Saturday, when Justice Eisesser waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for Court.

REOPENING.

Christ Church M. E. Sunday School—Improvements Made in the Schoolroom—Interesting services.

Yesterday was an occasion of great interest to the friends and members of the Christ M. E. Church Sunday School, as it marked an important episode in the history of the organization. Some time ago the schoolroom was closed for the purpose of enabling certain changes to be made in its furnishment, etc., and in the interval the apartment, through the efforts of skillful artizans, has been transformed from a somewhat dilapidated dingy room to one of the most comfortable and attractive in either city. This has been accomplished at an expense of about $1,600, first by frescoing the walls and ceilings in white, which renders the apartment much lighter and more cheerful. The bank wall which formerly separated the infant rooms from the main school has given place to glass folding doors. The Superintendent's platform has been remodeled and rendered an attractive sight by a large fountain, from which during school hours the silvery jets are constantly flowing. The old antiquated speaker's desk is no more, but on each side of the fountain, neat stands of a modernized style afford accommodation in this respect. The floor has been covered throughout with pretty ingrain carpeting; easy seat chairs in sections, so as to allow parellel or semi-circular arrangement, have been provided; and last but not least, the room has been furnished with chandeliers of a new pattern, which in addition to affording a plain light, by means of reflectors, throw a soft mellow light upon the ceiling. The metamorphosis has been complete indeed, and those interested may well indulge in congratulations.

The reopening services under the circumstances could hardly fail to be pleasant, and the large audience in attendance connected with the school attested the general interest felt in the success of the enterprise. Liberty street school especially was well represented, by a delegation, which took part in the exercises and acted not a little in rendering them attractive. The Superintendent's platform was occupied by a number of ministers, who participated in the services. The fountain was very beautifully trimmed with flowers, when freshness and fragrance lent a charm to every surrounding, and formed a feature of the occasion which won commendation from all.

It was fully three o'clock before the hall assembled and then the services were commenced the singing of a hymn, followed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Sandfield Street Church. The regular exercises were then taken up when the Rev. J. McKendree Reddy, of Louisville, a former pastor of the church, made a few excellent and appropriate address, which was followed with brief remarks by the Rev. L. M. Gardner of the Liberty street church.

At intervals the other exercises were interspersed with singing, during which Prof. G. M. Alexander presided at the organ, and Mrs. Horn presiding at the piano. The musical exercises were especially attractive and seemed to be highly enjoyed by all. The services were quite brief, occupying but an hour in their continuance, the audience at the close being dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Pershing.

Regular sessions of the school will be held every Sabbath. The superintendent is Mr. Thomas Bakewell, Esq., one of the most practical and efficient of Sunday School workers, who is sure seconded in his efforts by the zeal and experience of Mr. John G. Holmes, the assistant Superintendent. Judging from the evidences of interest manifested everywhere yesterday, among teachers and scholars, they have nothing to discourage, but every favoring augury for the future.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The attention of this Court was occupied with routine business for about half an hour, when it adjourned.

To-day all the officers connected with this Court will leave for Erie where the Court will convene. The session, it is expected, will continue one week, as unusually large and important cases will be tried. U. S. Attorney Swoope takes with him a batch of new bills, fifty-four in number, which are to be laid before the Grand Jury. The list comprises two cases of stealing letters containing money, three cases of passing counterfeit money, three frauds in selling tobacco, five cases of conspiracy, four of forgery, two getting letters belonging to others under false pretenses, and these there are forty-nine cases on the old list, in which true bills have been found. The Court will be pretty busy to get through in two weeks.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

Thomas Dowling and Amos Maitland, convicted of a scuffle with intent to rob, were the next called. Mr. McCarrell appeared for defendants, with another party named Charles Simmons, who was never arrested, were indicted for the same offence. Dowling and Maitland, upon the public road in Temperanceville, on the 15th of March last, and knocked him down in the Monongahela Valley Railroad with the intention of robbery. The Court sentenced Dowling and Maitland each to pay six cents, undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and pay the costs.

John Fogis, found guilty of attempting to commit a rape upon Kate Sheehan, at Sharpsburg, was sentenced to pay the costs, a fine of ten dollars and serve ten days in jail.

LITERARY entertainment by the Literary Societies of Western University of Pittsburgh, Institute, in the Academy hall, Oakdale, on Wednesday evening, July 19th 1871, performances to commence at 8 o'clock. Last train will return to the city after the performance.

MRS. SLEIGH, residing at Hoboken, on the Allegheny, eight miles from the city, left her house a few minutes on Saturday evening. She was horrified on returning to find that her little child had fallen into a tub of water and drowned, and was already dead. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

ABOUT half past one o'clock yesterday a dray man named Emerson was walking along Seventh street, when the cellar door, which stood probably by too much slumber, overpowered him and he sank down. He was taken into the Ivy Green House and a physician summoned. He soon recovered, however, without taking any of the "Doctor's stuff."

THE foundation for the towers of the $30,000 suspension bridge at Warren, Pa., are being prepared. The cars of the new railroad will soon be running, and the work is being pushed of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad bridge above the town and have a junction with the Oil Creek road. The bridge is being built from Sheffield south to the Central, this will be quite a railway centre.

THE seventy-feet brick chimney connected with the Second United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, will hold its annual pic-nic to-morrow. These gatherings have always been occasions of great interest, and the prospects are promises to be unusually pleasant. The pastor of the Church, Rev J. R. Clark, who has been out in Ohio recruiting, after six consecutive weeks of ministerial labor, will be in attendance, making a special trip home for that purpose.

SOME of the members of the Pittsburgh Barge Club, design taking one of their boats to Chautauqua Lake by rail, and rowing thence all the way to Pittsburgh. The route has been definitely decided upon, and reliable information has been received from old Allegheny River boatmen, that the low water obstacle in the way. Uninterrupted barge navigation is guaranteed all the way. A sprinkling can is to be taken along, and with its assistance there will no trouble skipping over the bars.

MR. A. S. HAWKINS, for the past two or three years the skillful and courteous manager of the Duquesne Way branch office of the Pacific and Atlantic telegraph company has resigned his position, with the intention of engaging in the oil brokerage business, on Duquesne Way. He has formed a partnership with Mr. W. S. Hutchinson, the other firm name of Batchelder and Hawkins, and hereafter will be found at the office of the firm. We wish success to the gentlemen, and know that they will earn it.

AN instrument has been invented that marks "the ebb of time," showing how many minutes have passed prior to any event. Attached to the postoffice it reads: "Mails open in thirty minutes; five minute later it reads: "in twenty-nine minutes;" and so on, "in eight, and so on. At a railroad station it reads: "This train leaves in ten minutes;" "in nine," etc., and when the index reaches "0" it starts. Thus any passenger on entering a station knows just how much time he has to buy tickets, checks, a newspaper and a seat without consulting a watch or a clock to ascertain the hour of the day.

Old Mortality Once More.

I cordially commend the latest effusion of our aged friend to the tender consideration of a kind public. He shows less of that acerbity which has marked all of his past life, and exhibits genuine traces of improvement in his last—well, call them "reveries of an antediluvian, that is the most fitting title I can think of. Under my treatment he certainly gives evidence of a change of mind, not of heart, and I am encouraged to persevere in the good work of teaching our "old codger" how to demean himself in the literary company of us moderns. There are no particularly sour symptoms developed in this week's "recollections;" if I see allusions made on our merchants, etc., in the following words: "Contractors in *that day* being gifted with a full degree of personal integrity or less business skill than those of more modern times." This is not very severe and the contractors of these "more modern times" must stand this thing, as there is a saving clause in it.

Passing over and read a very pathetic and interesting "recollection" in reference to one Peter Marnie, who flourished hereabouts, we are told by our "Old Druid," in the year 1768. We cannot conceive of a more highly colored and thoroughly imaginative sketch of our early times than this; and it is quite pathetically related too, sufficiently so to bring "tears to the eyes of those unaccustomed to weeping." I advise all to read it, it will repay them well. It is thrilling.

Old Gov. is hard on "carpet-baggers," but with a full appreciation of their "Mission" which is highly commendable, he muffles his "sarkasm" beneath the soft disguise of such a phrase as this: "Others did not deserve to been in many cases thrown into the shade by what once were rather severely called *newcomers* during early times." These latter are *now-a-days* more variously called "carpet-baggers" and scallawags" by modern disciples of "Old Morality's" school of politics, but be good, soul, avoids such cant phrases of the common horde, "and draws it mild."

I will close this brief notice of our antique friend's latest effort by simply reproducing the side-spitting story which he relates about "Charley Ernest (rather familiar with him one would say, after admitting that he had but a slight acquaintance with him) and the wagoner." To be sure, the story, we are informed (assuredly would be if we only read more in the relation, as given by Harry Bellman, than in the perusal of it, as set down by "old Methusaleh") is not altogether wonder at this, but the inimitable style of the latter pervades this description of the interesting scene throughout, and makes it read like a passage from "Ivanhoe" or the "Knight of the Red Cross." Afterwards he tells us, "Charley was in a good one"—as if we did not know it, after reading his thrilling narration of it—but modestly adds "it may read dull to survey, himself, to have it in its *freshness*," (a "Old Morality" STALE, in his story-telling) "The narrator must be put behind a counter," a board partition will not do, in order to "keep up the make believe," that two voices are engaged in the wonderful recital of the wonderful story of the "banker and the wagoner, or the grey apology." Good bye, Pap. Keep the ice on another week; you are improving.

LUTHER HOWARD.

Roofing.—Owners or contractors of buildings interested in obtaining a serviceable fire proof and water-tight roofing, should, before contracting with others, examine Coles's Cement Roofing, manufactured by the Enterprise Roofing Company, at 177 Liberty street. Samples and terms at office of works. It is the cheapest and best. tf

Ladies' Suits.

White and colored, clearing out at *that great sale of*

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.,
59, Market street.

25c. for 10-4

Bleached shirting muslin, worth now 35c., at *that great sale at*

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

BREVITIES.

LOOK out for suicide.

LAST NIGHT was cooler.

TRY STREET WAR ended.

DUST laid for the present.

HARVEST HOMES presently.

LOTS of Minstrel troupes coming.

WHERE was Coroner West yesterday?

HAMPTON'S BATTERY will visit Canonsburg with the Greys.

THE FINANCE Committee has not yet audited those bills.

THERE were no stones thrown at the procession yesterday.

THE TOWER of the new Trinity Church is being rapidly completed.

SOUTH SIDE folks don't think the proposed new Town Hall large enough.

SINCE the Coroner's office has been made a salaried office, is hard to find.

THE MUTUALS, of New York, will give the Enterprise Club a "hitch" soon.

MESSRS. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS' new mill will soon be ready for occupancy.

THE snag in the channel of the Ohio river, opposite Wellsville, has been removed.

THE transfer of the Heath Zouaves to the Geary Regiment has been effected officially.

THE new fountain in the South Park, put in operation on Friday, attracts universal attention.

THOUSANDS were disappointed at the absence of the Band in the Park Saturday night.

IT IS SAID that a veteran battalion is to be formed, with General J. B. Sweitzer as Commander.

JOHN MCGINN was fined five dollars on Saturday for trotting over the Allegheny Suspension Bridge.

THE attendance at many of the city churches yesterday, was quite limited because of the excessive heat.

THERE seemed to be an extraordinary amount of fatality in the city and neighborhood yesterday.

FISHING in Florida is more profitable than in Pennsylvania. A $5,000 diamond was found in a fish there recently.

THE run on Marshal Murdock, to be put on the U. S. jury that convenes to-day at Erie was immense last week.

THE Trustees of Allegheny College, Meadville, have decided to establish a Law Department in that Institution.

IT required no military or police to guard the procession. Orangemen went to church and minded their own business.

ALLEGHENY should have more drinking fountains—perhaps a description of those in its workshops, etc. Across a blank page of the paper was written with a pencil the following: "Please take the three dollar silks and divide between yourself and Ada. Take the two and a half dollar silks you will give to Miss Emma Harris, or Pittsburgh, as a token of my regard and esteem for you." Underneath was also written "Shady DeArcy: If you visit Europe, let the folks the life I have lived in Youngstown."

INDICATIONS OF GREAT SUFFERING.

The appearance of the corpse indicated that the unfortunate man must have suffered great agony. His body was lying on its back, the face downward, the head resting on the right hand, the fore-finger in the mouth,